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16 March 1984

# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 March 1984

## CHINA REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY VIEWS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

OW040712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)--China's vast countryside is urged to continue its good situation of 1983 by promoting the production level and especially commodity production this year, said a commentary frontpaged in today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY."

To achieve this, said the commentary, it is necessary to better the contractual job responsibility system linking output with earnings and help the peasants expand their production scale on a household basis and obtain better economic results. The contractual period for land should be extended to at least 15 years and peasants are urged to invest more in the land to enrich the soil and carry out intensive farming.

A system serving commodity production is to be established to satisfy the peasants' demand for techniques, funds, supply and sales, storage, processing, transport, market information and management, the commentary stressed. It also called all departments of state economy to support agriculture.

The commentary pointed out the significance of circulation in commodity production and called to continue the reform of rural commercial system by allowing the collective and individual economy to enter the market as a supplement to state economy.

Facilities necessary for commodity circulation such as cold storages, warehouses, transportation and communications are also to be built with state funds as well as those raised by the collectives and individuals, the commentary said.

It also stressed further development of rural enterprises and a diversified economy of forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-line occupations. The fodder, food, building materials and small energy industries are to be given priority in development. And it is necessary to open up mountainous regions, water areas and grasslands.

China's vast countryside is now in a course of historical change, the commentary said. It is necessary to have competent leaders and a great number of qualified producers and managers. In 1984 large numbers of people for building socialist new villages will be trained all over the country as planned.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES 1983 ECONOMIC FIGURES

OW101311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--China's 1983 industrial and agricultural production and output of 35 major products including grain, cotton, coal and crude oil met targets set for 1985, the last year of the sixth five-year plan.

This was announced by Xu Gang, spokesman and deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau, at a press conference here today.

Xu said that total agricultural output value in 1983 reached over 270 billion yuan, a rise of over 5 percent, while industrial output value reached 614.7 billion yuan, a 10.2 percent increase over 1982, with heavy industry growing faster than light industry.

Profits and taxes delivered to the state by the state-owned enterprises covered by the state budget increased 6.3 percent over 1982 and production costs of comparable products went down 0.2 percent. Industrial losses were 34.6 percent less than 1982 and productivity for full-time workers rose 7.7 percent from a year ago.

Xu Gang said that even though heavy industry output value grew 12.1 percent, product output was uneven. Output value of machinery rose 20 percent, but rolled steel only went up 5.7 percent and primary sources of energy such as oil and coal 5.1 percent. This resulted in shortages of energy and raw materials and price hikes for some means of production, in addition to transportation constraints.

Light industry could not keep pace with market demand, especially for high quality goods.

Although economic results improved last year, the pace was still too slow. Xu Gang said. There was waste in capital construction projects and some newly completed plants were not running at full capacity.

Xu said that the consumer spending increased a bit too fast. The income of peasants from agricultural and sideline production increased more than 14 percent, partly from hiking prices. The problem of excessive bonuses and subsidies was still in existence.

He said that greater efforts should be made to have various sectors of the economy fall into place and thus push the whole economy forward in a healthier way.

CSO: 4020/073

OFFICIAL REVEALS RECORD 1983 GRAIN, COTTON YIELD

OW101255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese peasants reaped record grain and cotton harvests in 1983 despite severe natural adversities, Xu Gang, deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau, told a press conference here today.

Grain output rose seven percent to 380 million tons, 25 million tons more than in 1982. Twenty-one of the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported increased grain output.

Cotton production was up by 900,000 tons to 4.5 million tons, 25 percent above the preceding year. Shandong, Hebei, Jiangsu and Henan provinces all produced more than 500,000 tons of cotton, with the national high of 1.15 million tons recorded in Shandong.

Over 40 million hectares of farmland were hit by flood or waterlogging last year, yet most parts of the country were aided by favorable weather conditions in late summer. Implementation of the responsibility system also played a major role in boosting China's harvest, Xu said.

By January 20, 1984, peasants had delivered as agricultural tax and sold as surplus to the state over 80.57 million tons of grain, 48.6 percent more than in the same period of 1982, while the cotton purchased by the state reached 4.32 million tons, up 31.3 percent.

The state reduced the area given over to oil-bearing crops, jute and ambary hemp and tobacco. As a result, oil-bearing seed output went down by 22.8 percent, jute and ambary hemp fell 32.9 percent.

The output of tea dropped 2.9 percent to 386,000 tons due to poor weather.

Despite these reductions, Xu Gang said, China's total agricultural output was valued at 270 billion yuan, a five percent increase over 1982.

CSO: 4020/073

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF NATURAL RESOURCES URGED

OW082253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--A 20-year research program was proposed here today by Professor Sun Honglie, head of China's Commission for the Integrated Surveys of Natural Resources.

The commission hopes to integrate all surveys and research on China's natural resources so that forecasts of economic development will be made on the basis of a comprehensive knowledge of the available natural resources and energy. The research program will include territorial development strategy and exploration for new natural resources, he said.

Professor Sun, 52, a geologist, has taken part in surveys of Tibet, Qinghai, Heilongjiang and southwest China in the past 3 decades.

He said that the 37 institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences will undertake comprehensive exploration of the country's natural resources. The institutes cover the disciplines of biology, earth sciences, remote-sensing and geo-economics. Their research projects will be interrelated.

The comprehensive surveys of China's natural resources will include the loess highlands, the arid parts of Xinjiang, the hilly region in southern China, northeast China, the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, Hainan Island, Xishuangbanna in the tropical part of Yunnan Province, the border areas of Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces and the Qinghai-Tibet plateau, he said.

The effects of major natural transformation projects and the construction of large energy bases on the country's natural resources will be studied.

CSO: 4020/073

JINGJI RIBAO URGES FLEXIBLE TREE-PLANTING POLICY

OW071233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--The "ECONOMIC DAILY" today calls for adopting more flexible tree planting policies to increase China's forest cover to 20 percent by the end of the century.

In 1983, says an editorial in the daily, trees were planted on 5.8 million hectares of waste land throughout the country, a rise of 25 percent over 1982.

The editorial calls for improving the responsibility system in the afforestation drive and allotting more hilly land to the peasants for planting trees. It urges that barren land, mountain slopes and sandy soil suitable for tree cultivation should be given as much as possible to the peasants as their private plots.

The editorial suggests that county governments issue certificates to the peasants for using hilly land. According to government regulations, the peasants are entitled to own the trees they plant and their children can inherit them.

50 million peasant households have been allotted 16.66 million hectares of hilly land as private plots.

The peasants should be encouraged to manage small fruit, bamboo and mulberry gardens to speed up China's tree planting drive, the editorial says.

It also calls for aiding and increasing number of peasant families specializing in forestry production. "Such specialized families should be aided with funds and material such as saplings and grain supplies. Their legitimate rights and interests should be protected by law," it adds.

Collective and state forestry farms should also adopt the initiative-based responsibility system to improve their management and economic performance, the editorial said.

It also calls for transregion cooperation in afforestation in the form of compensation trade or joint management.

CSO: 4020/073



DAILY URGES SOUND WORK IN TREE PLANTING

HK161221 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out Tree Planting in a Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Text] The news from central China that in 1 year, Yu County has planted trees on nearly 1 million mu of farmland and thus established a network of forests is something fresh and new to the people, and greatly inspires them. Facts have proved that there are indeed magnificent prospects and a great potential to tap in growing trees on our plains.

How can the county have realized its plan to plant trees and make itself green in 1 year now, when in the past it failed to achieve this in spite of making a hue and cry about it for many years? The reason for this is first that the cadres and masses of people in Yu County profoundly understand the great significance and urgency of making their plains green. They know that growing trees and making their land green to improve ecological conditions, so as to make our people rich and our country strong, is a task which cannot be dispensed with now and which must be quickly fulfilled. That is why they have so firmly made up their minds, made such great efforts, been engaged in this work with a down-to-earth work style, and achieve this goal of making their land green at one stroke.

Another reason of equal importance was that the high speed achieved by Yu County was a speed without any exaggeration. In order to achieve the goal of planting trees one year and making the county green the next, the people from the higher levels to the grassroots in Yu County made sound ideological, organizational, and material preparations. They formulated feasible plans, provided sufficient tree seedlings suitable for planting in the county, adopted reliable measures to ensure the quality of their work, and thus achieved a relatively high survival rate. What is more important, they relaxed the policies, effectively implemented among the peasants the production responsibility system geared to planting trees, in order to closely combine the work of making the areas green with the interests of the masses, and thus gave play to the initiative of thousands of households.

The major aspects of the experiences gained in Yu County are that there should be great resolution and practical measures. Planting trees needs sound effort; therefore, the trees we have planted will not strike root if our work

and measures are not sound. In that case, our resolution will be vain and our speed false no matter how great they are. In the past, some areas indeed made a loud hue and cry about and did a lot of work in planting trees, but they only pursued the form in order to make a magnificent show. The efforts they made were false, not real, and the result was that a great number of trees were planted but only a small number of them survived. Their so-called speed was of no significance. In learning from Yu County's experiences today, we must keep the lessons we have drawn from the past well in our minds and depend on sound work. We should choose areas in which to carry out pilot projects in order to obtain experiences and then gradually popularize them. We should prevent the malpractice of indiscriminately calling on people to make our areas green in 1 year, disregarding whether there are conditions for doing so, and avoid the formalist practice of sending people to visit Yu County.

In the final analysis, Yu County has depended on sound work to achieve its high speed. One of the major defects in the style of leadership work in our various fields is that our leading groups issue too many calls and instructions. They greatly lack the sound work style of making conscientious investigation, grasping the key aspects, and soundly solving problems. In order to speed up the work of planting trees on farmland and developing forestry in China and, furthermore, in order to realize the various targets of struggle put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, how urgently we need to continue this sound work style!

CSO: 4007/94

PRC OVERFULFILLS 1983 AFFORESTATION TARGET

OW061620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--China topped its annual tree planting target by 29 percent in 1983, according to the Forestry Ministry.

Preliminary statistics showed that more than three million hectares of wasteland was afforested in southern China last year, one million hectares more than in the preceding year.

In addition, 3.9 billion tree saplings were planted around houses and villages, along roadsides and on the banks of rivers and lakes, 900 million more than in 1982.

A report from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region said that 553,000 hectares were afforested in 1983, exceeding the original plan by 63.7 percent. This region has ranked first of all provinces and autonomous regions in China's tree planting drive for three years in succession.

Last year, People's Liberation Army soldiers planted 15 young trees per person, and more than 80 percent of the trees survived. The air force did aerial seeding of trees and grass on 240,000 hectares. Young people throughout the country collected 1,500 tons of tree seeds and sent them to arid Gansu Province in northwest China where they are urgently needed.

Under the present policy, peasants in hilly areas are allotted hill slopes for them to plant trees and shrubs for timber and fuel wood. Fifty million peasant households have been allotted 16.66 million hectares of hilly land under this policy. The peasants are entitled to own the trees they plant, according to government regulations.

In addition, under contracts signed with their collectives, peasants have undertaken to manage 50 million hectares of mountain forests.

CSO: 4020/073

TURNOVER OF PEASANT MARKETS UP IN 1983

OW111808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--The business turnover of China's urban and rural peasant markets, which mainly handle agricultural and sideline products, reached 37.9 billion yuan (about 19 billion U.S. dollars) in 1983, up 15.6 percent from 1982, Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said today.

Addressing the opening of a national conference of provincial directors of the Administration of Industry and Commerce, Ren Zhonglin said that the turnover of peasant markets accounted for 10.2 percent of the country's retail sales, as against 9.4 percent a year ago.

He said that there were about 48,000 peasant markets throughout the country at the end of 1983, 3,200 more than in 1982. Of these, he said, 43,500 were in rural areas and 4,500 in cities and towns. Business turnover of peasant markets in rural areas was 32.8 billion yuan, and that of those in cities and towns came to 5.1 billion yuan, he added.

Prices were basically stable in 1983, generally 2.96 percent higher than in 1982.

Trade in agricultural and sideline products was boosted last year because the state lifted certain restrictions. Wholesale markets were set up in many big and medium-sized cities for peasants to send farm and sideline produce to the cities and to supply authorized urban peddlers. Specialized markets have grown up in many places and flea markets have been revived and developed in the past year.

Noting that the present problem remains in that commodity circulation has not kept pace with growing commodity production, the director said that peasants still had great difficulty in many places in buying and selling, and that many of their products were stockpiled where they were produced and never got to the urban consumers who needed them.

"This situation, if not changed, will severely hamper commodity production in rural areas. Therefore, rural and urban market trade must be allowed to develop apace," he said.

CSO: 4020/073

MEETING COMMENDS YOUNG PEASANTS' ADVANCES

OW151347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--Some 200 young peasants and 37 rural units, pacesetters in studying and applying science, were commended here today by the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the China Association for Science and Technology.

The three organizations issued a joint circular a year ago calling on the 170 million young people in the rural areas between the ages of 16 and 28 to become scientific pacesetters.

Addressing the meeting today, Zhang Baoshun, an alternate member of the Youth League Central Committee Secretariat, said over 80 percent of the rural league committees took part in the activity.

In Jinzhong Prefecture, Shanxi Province, 400,000 young peasants or over 70 percent of the age group, entered a competition to "become prosperous by using scientific methods and working hard," he said.

Zhang Baoshun said young peasants are making a hobby out of going to science classes, buying science books, subscribing to science newspapers and magazines and attending documentary films on scientific farming.

In Jiangsu Province, 1.5 million young people are attending agricultural science classes while 80 percent of the young peasants in Pingnan County, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, are regular subscribers to scientific publications.

Also speaking at the meeting today was He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery. He said there is a greater demand for science and technology now that China's countryside is in the transition from a semi self-supporting economy to large-scale commodity production and from traditional farming to modern agriculture.

With the improvement of agricultural production in the future, he predicted, only one-third of the 300 million Chinese peasant labor force will be required to work in the fields while the rest are expected to turn to forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries industry, services and other sideline occupations.

He expressed the hope that the ranks of the pacesetters would be swelled by many young people working in rural commodity production, farm produce processing, storage, transport and circulation.

He said the ministry will try to provide better facilities for promoting the education of young peasants and said more of them should apply for admission to agricultural colleges, secondary schools and technical training classes.

At present there are 70,000 students studying at Chinese agricultural colleges, another 70,000 at secondary agricultural schools and 400,000 taking courses via the Central Radio School of Agriculture.

The China Association for Science and Technology has set up branches in 2,000 counties and popular science centers have been opened in 27,000 people's communes and townships.

CSO: 4020/073



POLICY ON GRAIN, OIL MANAGEMENT EXPLAINED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 20, 20 Oct 83 pp 40-41

[Article: "How Can Multiple-Channel Administration of Grain and Oils Be Understood?"]

[Text] For a long time, the state has carried out policies for a state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of grain and oil crops through unified purchase and sales in state-run commercial enterprises. Now, production responsibility systems are being universally implemented in agriculture. The structure of agricultural production has changed, and there have been major developments in grain and oil production. The state has made corresponding readjustments in its policies for administering grain and oil and in the commercial administration system in order to adapt to production and consumption needs.

Readjustments in policies for the administration of grain and oils have mainly involved changes in the past methods of independent administration by state-run commercial enterprises. With a prerequisite of giving primacy to state-run commerce, multiple channels of administration for grain and oils are now permitted after state monopoly purchase tasks have been completed. Industrial and commercial enterprises which use grain as a raw material can independently purchase a portion of grain outside state-planned supplies, process it and sell it as a finished product. Apart from raw material processing and the exchange of finished goods for raw materials, the "four workshops" [bean curd, soy sauce, noodles and rice wine dealers] and the catering trade in rural areas can independently purchase grain and process it into finished products for sale. Under the prerequisites of respecting market administration decisions, not competing with the peasants to make purchases and not artificially raising market prices, organizations, groups, schools and enterprises can purchase grain for their own consumption, but they cannot buy grain for resale. Commune and brigade collectives and individual commune members can also deal in grain after completing the state monopoly purchase tasks. Interprovincial or intercounty activities must observe the related stipulations of local governments. Exchange prices for grain can rise and fall with the market, and prices can be set according to quality. Supply and marketing cooperatives can also administer grain and oils through negotiated prices to supplement the demands of rural industries such as food and beverages, non-staple foodstuffs, pastries, etc. After establishing multiple channels for the administration of grain and oils,

transport plans for grain transportation can be proposed directly by administrative units to communications and transportation departments, and past decisions on the unified examination and approval of the transportation of negotiated-price grain by grain departments can be rescinded.

In order to stabilize prices, at the same time as they are doing good work in the state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of grain, grain departments should actively engage in market regulation, keep abreast of market conditions, study changes in supply and demand, pay attention to linking up prices in adjacent areas and not allow price increases and a rush to make purchases. During a price inflation in rural markets, they should organize price negotiation for buying and selling and smooth out and restrain prices.

Industrial and commercial administrative departments should strengthen their supervision and investigation of the leadership management of grain markets and administrative units to prevent the occurrence of market monopolies, artificial price increases for grain and oil, regional blockades and other bad phenomena.

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CSO: 4007/50



PEASANTS EARN MORE FROM COMMODITY SALES

OW041042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese peasants had ten percent more income from selling commodities in 1983 than in the previous year when they got an average of 129 yuan per capita from commodity sales.

This was revealed at a recent national conference on rural work.

Commodity rate made up of 59.4 percent of rural production in 1982 as against 51.5 percent in 1978.

The new development shows that the semi-self-sufficient rural economy is rapidly changing toward large scale commodity production, a report circulated at the meeting says.

In the meantime, peasants have also been spending more on means of production and industrial goods for daily use. Total retail sales in the rural areas increased by 18.4 billion yuan in 1983 compared with 1982.

Over 24 million specialized and semi-specialized peasant households mushroomed in the last couple of years. In addition, there are villages, townships and wholesale markets devoted to specific areas of commodity production and handling.

As commodity production expands, funds, labor force and technical force formerly concentrated on crop cultivation are flowing to other areas of economic activity and from developed areas to undeveloped areas. Nearly 100 million rural population are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Many small townships have become prosperous and new ones emerged with the growth of rural commodity production and exchange. By the end of 1983, there were more than 45,000 rural market places in the whole country, 7,000 more than 1979. Total business turnover reached more than 37 billion yuan, up from 18.3 billion yuan four years ago. At present, there are 3.09 million specialized peasant households with 3.91 million persons self-employed in industrial or commercial activities.

CSO: 4020/073

WATER CONTROL PROJECTS GET GOOD RESULTS

OW051048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)--China now has more than 86,000 reservoirs of various sizes with a total storage capacity of 410,000 million cubic meters, according to latest figures provided by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

China's pumping stations have increased their capacity to 76 million horse powers.

These projects now put nearly 46.6 million hectares, or 46 percent of the country's farmland, under irrigation. The irrigated areas alone produce two-thirds of the country's grain.

These water conservancy projects have reinforced China's capacity to control floods and waterlogging and ensured the safety of the areas in the middle and lower reaches of the major rivers. The areas vulnerable to waterlogging has been reduced from 22.7 million hectares in the 1950's to the present 5.3 million hectares and many of the waterlogged areas are now major grain and cotton producers.

These projects have also helped combat drought. For instance, Shandong and Henan Provinces diverted a total of 20,200 million cubic meters of water from the Yellow River in the last two years to irrigate 3.06 million hectares of farmland and gathered good harvests despite serious droughts.

These projects have enabled nearly seven million hectares of saline-alkali and other low-yielding farmland to give high and stable yields.

They have also helped reduce soil erosion.

Since the responsibility system was implemented in the countryside in the past few years, Chinese peasants have continued their efforts for building water conservancy projects.

In the winter of 1983, millions of peasants in Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Hunan, Anhui and other provinces have been engaged in water conservancy undertakings.

In Anhui alone, over 3 million peasants are now working on conservancy projects, which involve an amount of earth and stone work three times as much as in 1982. Peasants in the province's Xuxian Prefecture have pooled 3.83 million yuan for such undertakings.

CSO: 4020/073

# JOINT MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE EMPHASIZED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN CHINESE AGRICULTURE] in Chinese, No 10, 1983 pp 35-38

[Article by Zhang Xisheng [1728 6007 3932] of the Ministry of Commerce: "An Elementary Introduction to the Joint Management of Agriculture and Commerce"]

[Text] Since 1980, the economic alliance of rural supply and marketing cooperatives has been growing a great deal under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's general policy of "fully developing areas of superiority, protecting competition and promoting alliances." The joint management of commerce and agriculture, of commerce and industry and within commerce itself has appeared in a multitude of forms. The joint management of agriculture and commerce has now become a major part of the restructuring of the system of supply and marketing cooperatives. According to the spirit of the relevant provisions of the State Council, this joint management is developing in the following directions: communes joined to counties and basic-level communes are using many forms of joint management at many administrative levels to rally all kinds of collective enterprises, specialized households, major households and individual households around themselves; they are guiding and promoting the development of economic diversification by the peasants; and they are gradually leading rural economic activity onto the track of planned development.

## I. The Main Forms of Joint Management of Agriculture and Commerce

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the implementation of every one of the party's rural policies and the widespread promotion of the contract responsibility system that links a household's remuneration to its output have been arousing enormous enthusiasm for production among the peasants and changing the rural economy a great deal. A prominent phenomenon is that at the same time that the broad masses of the peasantry are stressing grain production in order to move from poverty to prosperity as fast as possible, they are investing surplus labor and funds in economic diversification and are expanding commodity production. A sign of all this is the emergence of large numbers of specialized and major households. To meet the demands of the expanding commodity production in the countryside, supply and marketing cooperatives have launched economic alliances--in many forms

and on many administrative levels--with communes, brigades, collectives, specialized households and major households. These alliances between agriculture and commerce initially appeared in the areas of the buying and selling of agricultural products and by-products and are proceeding to expand into production, processing, storage, transportation and technical services. In every locality, the main forms of the economic alliances between the peasantry and the supply and marketing cooperatives are as follows:

A. The joint management of buying and selling. Supply and marketing cooperatives sign contracts with production teams or peasants to buy agricultural products and by-products at the state's list prices or at negotiated prices. Once the goods have been moved or sold, some of the commercial profits are distributed among the production teams and peasants that supplied the goods. Since they got the approval of the provincial people's government in March 1980, supply and marketing cooperatives in such Sichuan counties as Dazhu, Hechuan, Kaixian and Fengdu have tried out the joint management of agricultural and commercial buying and selling. There are two concrete forms of this. The first is comprehensive joint management. Backed by basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives' retail departments for procuring agricultural products and by-products, neighboring communes and brigades jointly manage many kinds of those products. The second is the joint management of a single product, where a county's supply marketing cooperative forms a specialized company to use a basic-level supply and marketing cooperative to manage (jointly with a commune or a brigade) large quantities of certain agricultural products and by-products like oranges and tangerines. The basic practices of these two kinds of joint management are as follows: in accordance with the commodities' rational trends and with the principle of voluntary participation, the supply and marketing cooperatives consult with the production teams, establish managerial headquarters for the joint management of agricultural products and by-products, do their own independent accounting and are solely responsible for their own profits and losses. The size of the funds of jointly managed enterprises depend on the size of their business and come from the supply and marketing cooperatives' own funds. If necessary, additional funds are borrowed from state banks. Fixed assets, furniture, appliances and so on are also borrowed from the supply and marketing cooperatives, which provide the professional personnel. Of the jointly managed enterprises' after-tax profits, 50 percent goes to the production teams, 10 percent to the local communes and 40 percent to the supply and marketing cooperatives. The profits returned to the production teams are distributed according to the definite quantity of agricultural products and by-products sold by each team. In the wake of the development of the "two households," however, commune members who sell a great deal of commodities are strongly demanding change in the situation where they and the production teams draw extra joint-management profits from the "same big pot." Generally speaking, every basic-level supply and marketing cooperative in Dazhu County has engaged in joint management with specialized and major households.

B. The joint management of production. Both collective enterprises and the "two households" are jointly managed. The jointly managed products consist

of planted products, aquatically bred products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and by-products. They also include long-term and short-term products. As for the methods of joint management, commerce provides some (or all) of the funds required for production, supplies some of the means of production and assumes responsibility for technical guidance and for buying and selling the products. Agriculture provides land, housing, labor and other prerequisites for production, guarantees timely and good production and sells the products to the supply and marketing cooperatives as stipulated. Profits are distributed according to the principle that agriculture is more important than commerce.

C. The joint management of storage. Anhui produces large quantities of high-quality Dangshan pears, but ripe ones can only go on the market during a concentrated period of time. The market is often very sluggish during peak seasons and sold out during slack seasons. Year after year spoilage is severe and losses great. Since 1980, the scientific research stations of the supply and marketing cooperatives in Dangshan County have been using the method of storing fresh pears in semi-underground ventilated pits in order to solve the contradiction of Dangshan pear production, supply and marketing. More than 70 percent of the pears stored from the first 10 days of September to the end of the year have retained relatively ideal color, odor and flavor. In order to popularize this experience among the masses, the joint management of the storage of Dangshan pears has been launched. The basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives are responsible for providing the funds and materials necessary for building the pits. They get 20 percent of the profits while the producers get 80 percent.

D. The joint management of integrated production, processing and marketing. In Guizhou, one household belonging to the Taijiapo Production Brigade of the Shunshi Commune in Qianxi County had raised domestic ducks for several decades. It thought of expanding production but lacked money and markets. Then the supply and marketing cooperative in the Zhongping area signed a joint-management contract with this household for the integrated production, processing and marketing of 600 ducks. The contract stipulated that the cooperative would provide 300 yuan to help the household buy little pengya. After the ducks became adults, the cooperative bought the males at the list price set by the state and turned them over to the other party for processing into stewed ducks, which were then marketed by the cooperative. In the same fashion, the eggs laid by the females were processed into preserved eggs and marketed by the cooperative. After the stewed duck and the preserved eggs were sold, 70 percent of the net income went to agriculture and 30 percent to commerce.

E. The joint management of technical services. In Pingyao County in Shanxi, the Yancunbao supply and marketing cooperative and the commune plant protection station jointly operate a technical service station. The supply and marketing cooperative provides the funds, goods, materials and equipment. It is also responsible for routine service work. The plant protection station is responsible for technical guidance, breeding improved varieties and so on. The primary members are the plant protection station's technicians and the cooperative's instructors in economic diversification.



Under the leadership of the cooperative's board of directors, service work has begun. The fees charged are for technical guidance and depreciation of farm machinery.

In addition, there are examples of jointly managed transportation and of comprehensive service stations set up by agriculture and commerce. All forms of the joint management of agriculture and commerce are flourishing, and the road of economic alliance is growing wider and wider.

## II. The Major Functions of the Joint Management of Agriculture and Commerce

Although the joint management of agriculture and commerce is now in the process of developing and still has many imperfections, practice has tentatively proved that in its many forms and on its many administrative levels, it meets the demand for the expansion of commodity production in the countryside and is an important way of developing toward combinations of production, supply and marketing and of agriculture, industry and commerce. It will play a positive role in the construction of a distinctively Chinese socialist rural economy.

A. The development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce can change the relationship between the supply and marketing cooperative and the peasant from simple buying and selling to joint management. It can bind the cooperative's business management and the peasant's economic interests even more closely together and thus can help solve the contradiction between agriculture and commerce.

Before the launching of the joint management of agriculture and commerce, the supply and marketing cooperative and the peasant only had a simple buying and selling relationship in the areas of the supply of the means of production and of the purchasing of agricultural products and by-products. In many places agriculture and commerce were "two sides of one coin". When agricultural by-products were in great demand, the peasants wanted to produce and market them themselves. When they were unmarketable, the cooperatives limited or stopped their purchases. For the sake of their own interests, the two sides could never agree to combine. Now the joint management of agriculture and commerce has fundamentally united their interests. In the past, the cooperatives had to draw about 15 percent of their annual after-tax profits in order to provide funds for the support of production. With "agriculture running things and commerce helping," they supported collectives and individuals in their expansion of the output of agricultural products and by-products. This uncompensated investment, however, did not unite the economic interests of agriculture and commerce. Economic results were frequently inferior, even to the point where the state and the peasantry wasted a great deal of money, material and labor. In some areas, cooperatives "completed the task of supporting agriculture by sending support funds out the door," and the objects of support "took those funds in hand and forgot about production." Now that agriculture and commerce are jointly managed, we have shared investment, common responsibility for profits and losses, a unity of interests and shared risk-taking. All this has greatly improved the economic results of the investment of the support funds.

B. The development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce can closely unite state plans and market needs with the right to self-management and the enthusiasm of the broad peasant masses--especially the specialized and major households--in the area of expanding commodity production. This helps overcome blindness in rural commodity production.

The development of specialized and major households in China's countryside marks the change from the natural economy to the commodity economy. At this moment in the change, the broad peasant masses--especially the above households--are urgently demanding vigorous support from the commercial sector in the areas of market information, production management, technical guidance, funds on credit, supplies of materials and goods, product marketing and so on. Given the joint management of agriculture and commerce, supply and marketing cooperatives can use every form of service to satisfy these demands. They can thus bring all of the peasants' productive activities into the orbit of socialist planning. In Guiyang City in Guizhou, the peasants of the Qingyan Commune have a tradition of planting watermelons and are very enthusiastic about the production thereof. Yet they dare not go all out to produce watermelons because of their "one difficulty and three fears." The "one difficulty" is financial. The "three fears" are that they cannot buy fine varieties, that supplies of chemical fertilizer and pesticides are not guaranteed and that they will be unable to transport and sell their watermelons. In response to the commune members' demand, the Qingyan supply and marketing cooperative signed a joint management contract with 158 specialized households to plant 430 mu in watermelons. The households are responsible for planting and production, while the cooperative provides funds, chemical fertilizer, pesticide and seeds. It is also responsible for technical guidance. The fruit is bought at the list price set by the state. After deductions for each investment, 92 percent of the income goes to the households and 8 percent to the cooperative. By thus bringing the peasants' decentralized production into the orbit of planning, the contract has both promoted the expansion of production and guaranteed market supply.

C. The development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce can fully develop both agriculture's and commerce's areas of superiority, learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses, fully utilize local natural, economic and labor resources, expand commodity production and improve the rural economy.

In the rural economy as a whole, the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors reflect a dialectical relationship of socioeconomic interdependence and interaction. But in the past, people studied the rural economy only from the standpoint of the agricultural economy, thereby severing the direct relationship between the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors. This approach stressed that peasants could only be farmers and that commerce could only engage in commerce. Now the peasants demand to enter the realm of circulation, while commerce demands to enter the realm of production. This is another breakthrough in the restructuring of the rural economic system since the widespread adoption of the contract responsibility system that links remuneration to output. This restructuring benefits agriculture's

and commerce's mutual promotion and learning from strong points. It can fully utilize local natural, economic and labor resources and aid the expansion of commodity production and the improvement of the rural economy. In Wenling County in Zhejiang, the Caize Commune teems with mat straw and salt straw [xiancao 7768 5430]. Weaving these types of straw is the local peasants' main family sideline occupation. At the end of 1979, 19 peasants from the commune's Antou Production Brigade raised enough funds to open a jointly run straw products plant. They released five persons to concentrate on outside marketing, but they never made a breakthrough and did not sell much. Their costs were high and their profits low. There were three main reasons for this: 1) they lacked funds and facilities for procurement, storage and so forth; 2) because some clients did not understand the situation, they worried about large-scale transactions with commune- and brigade-run enterprises, feared that product quality would be inferior and did not make prompt deliveries, thereby affecting the market supply; and 3) management blindly misunderstood the situation in Zhejiang and elsewhere for the production and marketing of straw products. Hence they actively demanded joint management with a supply and marketing cooperative. The cooperative had advantages in the areas of funds and facilities, but it also had some shortcomings: 1) because it did not have the authority to take the initiative in production and processing, it was difficult to control product variety, quantity and quality and to link production with marketing; and 2) because it lacked marketing specialists, it feared overstocking when the market had ample supplies of straw products. After the adoption of joint management of agriculture and commerce in 1982, the plant let marketing determine output, developed its own areas of superiority, expanded the business of buying and selling and promoted the expansion of production. That year total sales volume reached 220,000 yuan, 4.6 times what it realized in 1981. Agriculture and commerce split the profit evenly. The masses have benefited from the joint management of agriculture and commerce and are demanding it for their abundant local supplies of three kinds of dry and fresh aquatic products, their bamboo products and so forth.

D. The development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce can spur supply and marketing cooperatives to turn themselves gradually into comprehensive service centers, can establish a close economic relationship with the economic activities of peasant households or small contract groups and can lead the rural economy to healthy development on a socialist track.

One of the goals of the restructuring of the system of rural supply and marketing cooperatives is to meet the demand for expanded commodity production in the countryside and to develop toward the union of agriculture, industry and commerce. By developing unions of production, supply and marketing and of agriculture, industry and commerce in many forms and on many administrative levels, we can gradually convert the cooperatives into comprehensive service centers for supply and marketing, processing, storage, transport, technology and so on. Right now all localities are exploring and practicing this conversion in their experiments with the restructuring of both the system of cooperatives and the communes' economic management system. In Feixi County in Anhui, the Huagang Commune has carried out comprehensive and systematic preliminary restructuring of the system of



rural economic management at the same time that it has divided its own facilities among the party, the government and its enterprises. The main point is that backed by the cooperatives, the commune is transforming itself into an entity for the comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce and into the center for the entire township's economic activity. In Xinbin County in Liaoning, the four basic-level cooperatives of Yongling, Shangjiahe, Wangqingmen and Hongsheng have responded to the commune masses' demand in their system restructuring and have set up six stations (or companies) for the joint management of agricultural and commercial services. Run jointly by 19 production brigades, the stations do their own independent accounting and are solely responsible for their profits and losses. Backed by the supply and marketing cooperatives' retail shops or purchasing or marketing agencies, the stations sell shares to production brigade collectives, individual peasants and the cooperatives themselves. They have established jointly managed agricultural and commercial enterprises, which buy and sell commodities, process agricultural products and by-products, lease middle-sized and small farm machinery and tools, sew, cut hair and so forth. Accumulation funds and public welfare funds get 25 to 30 percent of the after-tax profits. The rest is divided among investors according to the size of their investment. This economic alliance, based as it is on a combination of services, reflects the peasants' enthusiasm for organizing themselves to forge ahead on the socialist road.

### III. Tentative Views on a Few Problems of Understanding

The joint management of agriculture and commerce represents a new economic union in the rural economy. Since it is in the process of great development and constant improvement, some problems of understanding inevitably arise.

A. The purposes of developing the joint management of agriculture and commerce. The purposes of launching this joint management are to promote the expansion of commodity production in the countryside, make the peasants work hard to be prosperous and uphold the socialist road. Some comrades, however, believe that we must make the peasants prosper quickly by engaging in business. Given the joint management of agriculture and commerce, therefore, they put undue emphasis on returning more profit to the peasants. This thinking is wrong. Actually, when buying and selling are jointly managed in the realm of circulation, profit may be distributed in limited amounts. In an account settled by the supply and marketing cooperatives of Dazhu County in Sichuan, the entire profit of that county's basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives amounted only to about 1.5 million yuan per year. Even if the profit went into the peasants' hands untaxed, each peasant would only get between 1 and 2 yuan. This fact proves that we cannot achieve prosperity merely by returning profit to the peasants. We can only help them work hard to be prosperous if we use joint management, lead them to expand production according to state plans and the needs of the market place and improve circulation.

B. The principles of the development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce. This joint management represents a united economic entity arising from supply and marketing cooperatives and commune and brigade-run

enterprises or the "two households" that are responding to the need for expanded commodity production. In the activities of the commodity economy, they are economic entities independent of each other; each has its own special economic interests. So only when they feel that it is in their interest can they truly unite to engage in common economic activity. Therefore, the joint management of agriculture and commerce must uphold the principles of voluntary initiative, equality, mutual benefit and democratic consultation. It cannot use administrative decrees to impose on people. Specifically, the participants in a jointly managed enterprise should agree in advance about sharing responsibility for providing its funds, means of production and labor power. Through common consultation they should determine their enterprise's general managerial policy, production plans, management and administration, profit distribution, personnel disposition and other matters. They should be jointly responsible for their enterprise's production, circulation, distribution, profits and losses and other matters. Adherence to the principle of democratic consultation is the organizational guarantee of adherence to the principles of voluntary initiative and mutual benefit. If a jointly managed enterprise is manipulated on the one hand, it will inevitably find itself in a disadvantageous position on the other. Joint management cannot be consolidated in this manner. Here we must particularly emphasize that in joint management, only by means of common investment and genuine achievement of "unity of interest and shared risk-taking" can we strengthen both sides' feeling of economic responsibility. Given the peasants' current universal feeling of financial difficulties in their expansion of production, we can generally place commerce above agriculture in production investment, agriculture above commerce in profit distribution and commerce above agriculture in responsibility for losses. Yet we cannot have arbitrary uniformity. Through consultation, management must make its decisions on the basis of such concrete factors as product profitability, length of production time and economic conditions on the agricultural side.

C. The scope of the development of the joint management of agriculture and commerce. We must suit measures to local conditions and proceed realistically. We must not mechanically copy a certain pattern and do whatever joint-management project is locally appropriate or demanded by the masses. A basic characteristic of China's agriculture is many people and little cultivated land. On the other hand, there are vast mountainous areas, waters and grasslands as well as rich natural resources and abundant labor. Besides continuing to stress grain, the expansion of agricultural production should primarily rely on the expansion of economic diversification and thus should launch the processing of agricultural products and by-products. In order to promote the expansion of agricultural commodity production, the joint management of agriculture and commerce should focus on expanding the production, processing and storage of local and special agricultural products and by-products. In addition, supply and marketing cooperatives and peasants can jointly manage the opening up of waste mountains, waters, grazing land, sandbanks and so forth.

The economic alliance of agriculture and commerce is a new thing and needs every sector's support. Every sector should actively support and encourage any alliance that makes for expanded production, lively supplying and marketing and a prosperous economy.

PROBLEMS IN RURAL ARCHITECTURE ANALYZED

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[Article by Cui Yin'an [1508 1714 1344]: "Some Current Questions in Rural Architecture Which Deserve Attention"]

[Text] Just like the ancient culture of China which is so longstanding and well established, our nation has a tradition of many types of rural architecture with a special local color. For example, the heated brick beds and walls with flues for space heating in northern China are methods of heating which conserve energy. The underground cave-style structures which have a history of over a thousand years are widely used in the loess plateaus and have many good points. Following the profound development of construction in China, we must focus on both urban and rural architecture and keep abreast of developments in conditions. In light of the views of some comrades who feel that rural architecture is simple, I wish to focus on the following special characteristics of rural architecture:

I. The Characteristic of Rural Architecture as a Marginal Discipline Deserves Attention

Rural architecture is an ancient technology as well as a young discipline which was only established as a branch of study in the last half-century. In modern times, along with the progressive development of science and technology, the result of mutual infiltration and integration between two disciplines is often the formation of a new marginal discipline. The form of this new middle science can have one or many levels. When architecture and agriculture become close, there are two levels--agricultural architecture and architectural agriculture. The former primarily studies how to use architectural engineering techniques to satisfy the needs of agricultural architecture while the latter mainly studies how to develop agricultural production techniques to use agricultural architectural facilities to the greatest extent. Japan, for example, has facility horticulture, which is a new type of horticulture which studies how best to use greenhouses, large plastic sheds and other facilities. As soon as a new marginal science is established, it often quickly develops into an independent branch of study which cannot be easily replaced with the original science. For example, in the formation of thermal management, carbon dioxide fertilizer application and other new technologies in facilities horticulture, these new aspects could be had in common horticulture.

By integrating these two major industries, agricultural architecture is naturally and innately endowed with a high degree of complexity. Architecture and agriculture both are very broad in scope. Agriculture refers to agriculture in the larger sense, including crop raising, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Agricultural architecture can usually be divided into two main types: productive agricultural architecture and agricultural architecture for residential purposes. Productive architecture can then be divided into architecture for plant production particularly greenhouses and large plastic sheds; architecture for animal production, primarily livestock and poultry barns; and architecture for storage and freshness preservation, primarily cold storage, temperature regulations, seed warehouses, natural resource warehouses, etc. The targets of agricultural architectural services include the content of specializations in agricultural colleges such as agronomy, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, aquatic breeding, etc. Similarly, rural residential architecture includes many types of residential and service structures such as dwellings, nurseries, kindergartens, elementary and middle schools, stores, postal and telecommunications offices, hostels, office buildings, etc. We usually refer to the building of these structures as village and small-town construction or new town construction. Village and small-town construction includes farm machinery and tool sheds, tractor stations, farm goods and materials warehouses, industrial and sideline industry workshops, etc. In Sijieqing Commune in Beijing Municipality, for example, there are several fairly large boiler manufacturing plants. Because agricultural production is relatively scattered, the use of corresponding agricultural construction technicians cannot be as centralized as they can be in urban or industrial construction. For this reason, agricultural construction personnel cannot have such a fine division of labor as in urban construction but must instead be quite versatile. In terms of the sphere of knowledge required by rural construction technicians, it includes the content of many architectural specializations such as construction, structure, heating and ventilation, water supply and drainage, electricity supply, etc. The complexity and difficulty of the work tasks of a versatile and skilled person in dealing with such a broad vocational scope are apparent. Anyone who says that agricultural architecture is simple lacks a factual basis. The breadth complexity and variety which are determined by the nature of rural architecture as a marginal field of study requires further attention and the expenditure of a major effort in long-term, in-depth and serious research and practice before it will be possible to raise the level of rural architecture in China.

## II. Agricultural Architecture Especially Requires Comprehensive Utilization.

Agriculture is a low-profit enterprise. The slightest oversight can lead to losses. Originally, every endeavor required comprehensive utilization, including utilization of all scraps, sideline products, waste heat and gas, etc. The need for comprehensive utilization in rural architecture is even more prominent and serious. This is because a low-profit industry can continue to exist only by increasing income and decreasing costs in every possible way. In order to decrease costs in agricultural construction, there must be increased capabilities for the comprehensive utilization of the structures to permit multiple uses for a single purpose and to facilitate



industrialized mass production of the components needed for agricultural construction. For example, large plastic sheds were originally designed primarily for use in vegetable production but afterward were gradually designed for broader use in growing large fields of seedlings, vegetable and fruit seedlings, rapid breeding and reproduction and the raising of fingerlings, fish manure, prawns, cattle, sheep and other forms of diversified agricultural production. With one additional use, the quantity of components needed is greater, and only then can batch production be increased and the costs of rural architecture decreased. Another example is comprehensive utilization of greenhouses by growing mushrooms in an underground room, planting vegetables in seedbeds and raising flowers such as hanging orchids from above. The use of multilayer growing methods can raise the utilization rate of space. The utilization rate of an area can be increased by increasing the density of planting during the seedling stage and by gradually increasing the separation between the rows of stems as the plants grow. These are all examples of the more comprehensive utilization of a single structural facility. Furthermore, making use of an ecological balance, creating excellent cycles and using solar energy and the "three wastes" [waste gas, waste water and industrial residues] can all benefit the comprehensive utilization of agricultural structures. For example, some people have built chicken coops over ponds so that the chicken manure drops into the water for fish food. Additionally, grape trellises can be built on top of the chicken coops to provide shade and heatstroke prevention for the chickens. After being dredged up, the fish wastes can also serve as the fertilizer needed for growing the grapes. Additional equipment can be placed inside the chicken coops to permit rapid drying and the removal of odors from the chicken manure, which can then serve as a clean substitute feed for livestock and poultry. Greenhouses can be built near electric power plants to make use of waste heat from the power plants for growing vegetables and fruits and for raising fastgrowing tropical fish. The construction of solar houses can solve rural heating problems during the winter and conserve fuel. Examples of this type are too numerous to mention. Thus, encouraging multiple forms of comprehensive utilization in agricultural architecture is especially important.

### III. Dual Functions for Peasant Residences

Altogether, 2.2 billion square meters of rural houses have been built in China in the more than 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress, equal to the total number built in the 27 years between the founding of the country and the 3d Plenum. There is a great variety in the types of houses built which are adapted to local conditions and make use of local materials, and many gratifying and excellent designs have appeared. Some buildings, however, look a little bit as though the city has moved, so that alleyway houses have been moved into rural areas. Although these houses meet the functional needs of the peasants for production and housing, they neglect to a certain degree the other functional needs of peasant homes. Apart from using their houses as residences, the peasants also use them for storage places (for storage of seeds, grain rations, feed, vegetables, melons and fruits, farm tools and a whole list of other things, and they also occasionally store a certain amount of wood in their homes for use on rainy days). What is even more important is that their functional needs in production must be satisfied.

Since the implementation of production responsibility systems which link remuneration to output, agriculture in China has developed very rapidly. Per unit area yields in some areas have now increased to advanced world levels. Thus, it will not be quite so easy to obtain continued increases in yields to such a great degree. Of course, this sort of development is quite uneven, and there is still a great potential for development in some areas. It will obviously be quite difficult, however, merely to depend on crop raising if we wish to quadruple the total value of agricultural production by the end of the century. We must have a view of "agriculture in the larger sense" and focus on agriculture as a comprehensive and large system. The CPC Central Committee pointed out in its Document No 1 (issued by the Central Committee in 1983), "On Certain Questions in Current Rural Economic Policies": "Only by taking the road of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and the comprehensive administration of agriculture, industry and commerce will the rural areas of China be able to safeguard excellent cycles in agricultural ecology and increase economic results, to satisfy the requirements of industrial development and the urban and rural people, to permit rural surplus labor power to leave the soil but not the village, to establish a multi-sectoral economic structure, to make the production of the peasants wealthy and to transform the situation in the rural areas...." The development of the agricultural economy in China in recent years has proven the correctness and feasibility of the above decision.

Commune and brigade industrial and sideline enterprises are currently developing very rapidly in our country. Their total value of output has increased from 49.0 billion yuan in 1978 to 77.1 billion yuan in 1982, an average annual rate of increase of over 10 percent. By the end of 1982, 168 counties in the country had total income in commune and brigade enterprises of more than 100 million yuan, with Wuxi County in Jiangsu Province the highest at 959 million yuan. The glorious achievements of these advanced counties fully illustrate the developmental potential of backward counties. It should be noted not only that the development of industrial and sideline enterprises in communes and brigades should depend on construction of commune and brigade factories but also that the homes of the peasants themselves are base areas for hundreds of millions of industrial workshops and sideline enterprises and that an abundant natural and enormous potential is held in reserve here. Doing embroidery, knitting, weaving, brushmaking and other sideline occupations in the home is something that everyone has heard of. While developing pottery production, Yixing County in Jiangsu Province distributed a portion of the work on unfinished products to be done in peasant households. This combination of dispersion and centralization has incomparable advantages. It requires little capital, provides quick income, makes use of the peasants' idle labor power and free work time and conserves land. There is no conflict between production and housework. This not only permits rural surplus labor to "leave the soil but not the village" but can go even further in allowing labor to leave the soil but not the home.

Rural residences must be considered from the structural perspective. They not only can be used for industrial and sideline production but can also substantially develop farm and sideline production. In the south of China, for example, peasants are raising flowers on their roofs, and some have become 10,000-yuan households. Hydroponic cultivation on roofs can also substantially decrease high room temperatures during the summer. They can be used as residences for people as well as pens for livestock and poultry. This not only increases production but can also resolve problems of competition for land between fields and houses. Adding a plastic shed to the south face of a farm house has obvious benefits in resolving supplies of vegetables during the winter and in lengthening the growing season for vegetables. We must not see this as something insignificant which can be ignored. Their area cannot be very large, of course, but every peasant family can build one. Eighty percent of China's population are peasants. If every family had one, the addition to the nation would be astonishing. If each family produced only the vegetables needed by 1.25 families, the country's vegetable problem would be resolved. It is completely possible for each family to build a 10 square meter plastic shed in front of their house. If nutrients are used to raise seedlings in pots on this small surface and the seedlings are gradually moved to a slightly larger pot outside as they grow, the distance between the seedlings is increased. By waiting until the temperature outside the shed gradually warms, a portion of the cold-resistant seedlings can first be transplanted to an outdoor field. After several transplantings, greenhouse production can be done with the remaining seedlings by planting them inside the shed. In this way, vegetables can be produced in the greenhouse and put on the market much earlier, and vegetables which were produced outside from the seedlings which were raised in the greenhouse can also be put on the market earlier and will overlap with the vegetables which were grown completely outside. This will play an obvious role in lengthening the vegetable supply season and in balancing vegetable supplies. The front of the house not only can be used for raising vegetables but can also permit development of breeding through the raising of chickens, bees or rabbits. Ways to increase the productive functions of peasant houses have already become a subject of strategic importance in the design of peasant houses.

There are no unified standards for differentiating household breeding, key households and specialized households. Household chicken raising by the peasants in China has already grown from the original few or few dozen chickens to over a hundred, several hundred or even more than a thousand chickens. The peasants lack stability in engaging in this type of breeding. Those with good conditions raise a lot, while those without raise a few or none at all. There is a fear that if more productive residential land is provided to specialized households and key households, it will be difficult to handle when there is a change in activities. Thus, some people advocate the placement of key households and specialized households on the edge of the villages when zoning villages and small towns give them additional land to use for their production needs. The author proposes that by placing each family's private plot adjacent to their housing base area the peasants can use it flexibly according to their own needs. This can benefit the development of breeding.

#### IV. Planning Agricultural Construction Should Center on Science and Technology

The United States used methods centering on motive power and energy when developing agriculture, which involves using large amounts of farm machinery to promote agricultural production. As a result, they ran into a stone wall when faced with an energy crisis. China has the special characteristics of a large population and little cultivated land. Average per capita cultivated land is only 1.5 mu, and there is an extreme gap from the average world value of 5.5 mu. Under the conditions of a large population and little land, the question of how to build modernized new villages which are compact and suitable, comfortable and sanitary, beautiful and tasteful, safe and secure, economically efficient and beneficial for the development of economic diversification is a complex problem which touches on many areas. We must make use of the most advanced science and technology to create many different types of village and town plans, which are not restricted to a single design and which are adapted to local conditions, and make use of available materials. Housing designs should permit the peasants to make selections according to their own conditions and interests. If one thinks only of using ~~some~~ simple program for the resolution of such a complex question, the results will only be futile blunders. We must primarily rely on everyone's exploration in many areas in a common effort to search for the best program for its resolution. The caves in China, for example, are a very scientific structural form. They have such good points as warmth in the winter and coolness in the summer, conservation of the land, etc. They sometimes have the shortcomings of being poorly ventilated, damp and gloomy. If scientific methods can be cleverly used to resolve these problems, they can also be greatly extended in the loess plateaus of the Northwest. In Guizhou Province, this author personally saw several rock quarries which had left behind areas framed on three sides with stone walls. By simply adding one wall and a roof, they could be houses. Isn't this an ingenious way of combining quarrying and house building. In the simple one-storey houses of the bitterly cold Northeast region which have walls with flues for heating, room temperatures can be maintained at 15 degrees centigrade by using waste heat from cooking for heating, with a daily temperature fluctuation of 1 degree. Burning coal for additional warmth is only necessary during the 1 or 2 coldest months. We must not belittle such simple local methods, since they certainly have unanticipated economic benefits. How can these methods be improved by using modern science and technology? In summary, homemade prescriptions can sometimes cure a major disease. The main question is to make them more scientific. Production of medicinal herbs is much simpler and easier than production of antibiotic drugs. America is currently using the most advanced instruments to study the chemical ingredients in Chinese herbal medicines. The effective ingredients in several hundred varieties of Chinese herbal medicines can be identified in a year, and the structural formulas of their compounds can be sought to lay a foundation for artificial compounds. Don't these facts require us to wake up and do all we can to catch up? This is precisely the inherent profound importance of making science and technology the center, as I said.



## V. We Must Grasp the Central Link of Training Qualified Personnel

Most recently, Comrade Zhang Kaiji [1728 7030 3444] put forth the courageous and insightful proposal that "architects should turn to rural areas" and recommended that some urban architects be transferred to the villages to engage in rural construction. This is one method which now is actually being done. This author is in favor of the idea but feels that this is an expedient measure, not a permanent solution. The road to a permanent cure is to accelerate the training of specialized personnel for rural construction.

Even though rural architecture is very important in China, this field of study has a history of 40 or 50 years in foreign countries. In the more than 30 years since the founding of our nation, however, we have completely forgotten it when arranging for specialized education. This unnecessary omission was only filled in 1979 with the founding of the first specialized field in rural architecture and environmental engineering in China at the Beijing College of Agricultural Mechanization. The first class of graduates as trained in the summer of this year. The question of how best to run this specialization as well as how to establish more such specializations rapidly should be cherished and cared for by everyone.

The goal of rural architecture and environmental engineering is to use architectural means to produce animal and plant materials in an artificially controlled environment, achieve high-quality rapid growth and increase yields through high efficiency and low costs. It is a revolution in the industrialization of agricultural production. The United States has undergone several revolutions in the process of modernizing agricultural production. One was extension of the first generation of hybrid varieties using superior hybrid corn. Another was the expansion of mechanization in agriculture production. A third was the extension of no-till methods. The most recent is the current industrialization of agricultural production. The factory raising of cooking chickens can produce five or six batches a year. Each 1.8 jin of mixed feed can grow 1 jin of chicken meat. Chicken has become a low-cost and popular food in foreign countries as a direct result of the industrialization of chicken raising. In the few tower-style chicken farms used in foreign countries, the chicks are put into the top of the tower and the slaughtered and packaged frozen chicken meat products come out at the bottom. It is entirely realistic to call them factories which manufacture chicken meat. High yields of tens of thousands of jin per year can be produced by raising fish in artificially controlled environments, and the outstanding feat of raising 1 jin of fish with 1 jin of feed can be achieved. Hydroponic cultivation of plants in greenhouses can bring about 10- to 50-fold increases in yields. The agriculture of the 21st century which everyone envisages will be carried out under inflated transparent plastic hemispherical canopies. One canopy can envelop several thousand mu of land. The environmental factors and atmospheric composition under the canopy will all be artificially controlled and regulated. The momentum and scale of this revolution are unprecedented.

Modern science and technology have permitted man to walk on the moon and penetrate space, and can certainly achieve a brilliant victory in this revolution. China must make the necessary contributions to this modernized revolution and must give immediate attention to training specialized technical personnel.

China has many people and little land. Quite a few people harbor differing degrees of doubt concerning the prospect for agricultural mechanization. The industrialization of agricultural production, however, involves substantially increasing yields through effective measures for carrying out intensive production through concentrated labor. For resolving problems of vegetable supplies, for example, the United States relies on the mechanized production and shipment of vegetables from south to north, while Japan depends on greenhouse production. It is hard to determine what should actually be done in China, but the industrialization of agricultural production is an effective means of dealing with the problem which greatly deserves consideration. Exploration requires training specialized personnel in this area. Village and small-town planning has now become part of the current construction programs in China, and this area is also an important aspect of agricultural architecture. This item alone demands a large number of technical personnel.

12539

CSO: 4007/50

BRIEFS

RURAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS--Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--As of the end of December 1983, individual savings deposits in China's rural areas showed a balance of 28.81 billion yuan, an increase of 10.62 billion yuan or 37.6 percent over the figure at the end of 1982. This represents an average per-capita savings of 46.4 yuan among the rural population, an increase of 12.7 yuan over 1982. [Summary] [OW052203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 1 Feb 84 OW]

NEW AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE--Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--An institute for application of plastic covers was inaugurated Tuesday in Beijing. The China Institute for Application of Plastic Covers will popularize growing of crops under plastic covering. It has nine subordinate groups, cotton, peanuts, vegetables, sugar crops, fruit and melons, tobacco, rice, plastics and machinery. The institute will study technology, conduct training classes, provide consultation services, organize seminars, promote international exchanges and publish periodicals. Zhu Rong, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, was elected president of the institute. Shoichi Ishimoto, a Japanese friend of the Chinese people who has made great contributions helping China grow crops under plastic, was invited to be honorary adviser to the institute. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 15 Feb 84 OW]

CSO: 4020/073

WAN LI ADDRESSES GREENING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW181740 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0924 GMT 18 Feb 84

[By reporters Huang Zhenggen and Yu Futang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--The Central Greening Committee held its third plenary session in Beijing on 18 February to commend 221 advanced units in the all-people voluntary afforesting campaign. At the session, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the Central Greening Committee, said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council will soon issue a directive on deepening the campaign to make the country green. The general guideline is that the policy of developing barren hills and afforesting land should be made still more flexible. He pointed out: To see whether our policy is flexible enough and whether it is correct, we must find out if the broad masses' enthusiasm has been developed, if they are actively afforesting and investing in barren hills and wastelands and whether they are suggesting ways and means to develop forestry. He called on all departments in all localities to warmly support reform and support the new things in the development of forestry.

Comrade Wan Lu presided over and addressed the session.

He said: The all-people voluntary afforesting campaign has a most important bearing on the subsistence of our nation and the people's life expectancy. We must broaden our point of view with regard to the task of afforestation. We must not only plant trees but also plant grass and flowers.

Comrade Wan Li emphatically pointed out: Every man shares responsibility for the fate of forestry. Making the country green is not the business of only the forestry, agricultural and urban construction departments; all people in urban and rural areas, all departments, and all fronts share this important responsibility.

Li Ximing, vice chairman of the Central Greening Committee and minister of urban and rural construction of environmental protection; and Fan Ziyu, vice chairman of All-Army Greening Committee, reported on the work of afforestation in urban areas and in army compounds in 1983 respectively.

Responsible comrades of the central state organs and the Beijing Greening Committee attended the session as observers.

CSO: 4007/94

## DEPARTMENTS HOLD SPRING FARMING FORUM

HK220235 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The rural work department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government office for agriculture and forestry today invited responsible comrades and experts of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, water conservancy, meteorological, supply and marketing, and financial departments directly under the provincial authorities to a forum on how to do well in this year's spring farming.

The forum pointed out: This is the first year of the strategic change in the province's agriculture, and it is very important to do well in this year's spring farming. There are many favorable factors for this year's spring farming. First, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have been very attentive toward and supported the province's agricultural construction. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have personally inspected the province and pointed out the direction for the province's agricultural development. The Central 1984 Document No 1 has made clear stipulations on continuing to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, extending the contract terms on land, encouraging gradual concentration of land into the hands of skilled cultivators, and supporting specialized households. This has mobilized the initiative of peasants to attain prosperity through hard work.

In addition, the province has made preparations for plowing and sowing in a relatively down-to-earth manner. The province now has an ample supply of various kinds of crop seeds and generally has more farm manure and chemical fertilizer than last year. In order to lose no time in doing well in this year's spring farming, the forum urged all localities and all departments to do well in the following areas:

1. They must continue to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. In connection with the spirit of the Central Document No 1, all localities must emphatically publicize and implement the stipulations on extending the contract terms on land. They should improve work on this year's signing of contracts and fulfill the contracts at an earlier time.

2. They must make great efforts to fight drought and calamities. They must by all means plant every spring crop well. They must arrange an appropriate proportion of summer and autumn grain and bring into full play the existing water conservancy facilities. They should greatly popularize the advanced farming techniques for dryland farming.

3. They must really do well in field management of winter crops.

4. They must greatly develop commodity production, and expand the area of economic crops in line with the local conditions, in particular, the tillage of crops for the production of brand name goods.

5. They must conscientiously grasp the work of planting grass and trees, and organize planting campaigns in spring and autumn as well as in the rainy season. They must accomplish this year's task of planting grass and trees, guaranteeing both quality and quantity.

The forum also urged departments, such as industrial departments, commercial departments, supply and marketing departments, and banks, to greatly support agriculture. They should gradually establish a relatively perfect financial system for commodity production, and meet the demands of peasants in technology, funds, and supply and marketing, so as to help spring farming and to strive for new breakthroughs in the province's agriculture this year.

CSO: 4007/94



## CHANGING USES OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS REPORTED

HK201026 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] In order to keep up with the economic situation in rural areas and to give an impetus to the development of commodity production, the province made five changes in the financial work of rural areas last year and thus improved the economic results of agricultural loans. Regarding the financial work in rural areas, as the old passive balance concept of granting less and recalling less was forsaken and the new concept of promoting large-scale agriculture has been adopted, and the province has made five changes in the control of agricultural loans.

The five changes are as follows: 1. Agricultural loans were mainly granted to communes and production brigades in the past. However, they are now mainly granted to contracting households and specialized households, major households, and jointly owned households that are engaged in commodity production. Last year, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels in the province granted 74 percent of agricultural loans to these households.

2. Instead of being mainly used to finance farming, these agricultural loans have now been used to comprehensively finance farming, forestry, grass planting, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. Last year, the loans granted to finance projects for promoting a diversified economy amounted to more than 200,002,000 yuan, an increase of 36 percent over the previous year.

3. Instead of being granted to support major sections of production, agricultural loans have now been used to support not only production, but also circulation, processing, transportation, sales, and consumption of products. Such a practice has facilitated circulation, has given impetus to production, and has improved livelihood.

4. Attention paid to the economic results of agricultural loans was insufficient in the past, but great importance is now attached to the economic results. The collection of rural economic information, such as production in rural areas, supply and demand in the market, technological development, and so on, has been strengthened. Thus, agricultural production has been promoted and the economic results of agricultural loans have been improved.

5. Agricultural loans have been granted to support not only the building of material civilization, but also the building of socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas. Loans have been used to finance the operation of small libraries, cultural centers, scientific centers, and other cultural, scientific, and technological undertakings in rural areas and to meet the demand of the broad masses of peasants in the fields of scientific farming and cultural life.

CSO: 4007/94

HAIKOU PUBLICIZES DOCUMENT NO 1 IN HAINAN

HK151059 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Summary] The Haikou City CPC Committee is publicizing and implementing the Central Document No 1. Peasants in the city are vigorously developing commodity production.

After the 1984 Central Document No 1 was transmitted to lower levels, the City CPC Committee immediately held an enlarged meeting to study and discuss it, in order to understand its spirit. The City CPC Committee put forward its preliminary views on developing commodity production. Subsequently, leading comrades who are in charge of agriculture have led some 80 office cadres to rural areas to publicize and explain Document No 1 to grassroots cadres and peasants. They have helped rural areas formulate plans for developing commodity production.

"Since (Changliu) District implemented the all-round contracted responsibility system in 1979, its production has developed very quickly. After the Central Document No 1 was transmitted to lower levels, peasants came to know that the fixed number of years for contracted land had been extended. They have eliminated their worries. Many of them have signed contracts with collectives for exploiting uncultivated slopes and uncultivated beaches."

Last year, (Zheng Jingyi), a peasant in (Bailong) District, contracted for vegetable production and raised milk cows. His net income was over 10,000 yuan. "Some time ago, he was worried that policies might change and he dared not expand the scale of his business. Before the spring festival, comrades in the district publicized and explained to him the relevant policies included in Document No 1. (Zheng Jingyi) further emancipated his mind and his family discussed the plan for developing production. He resolved to expand production and to provide the market with more agricultural and sideline products."

CSO: 4007/94

## BRIEFS

**RURAL COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES**--The province's rural collective enterprises are blooming and making greater contributions to the state. Last year, they delivered 350 million yuan of taxes to the state, an increase of 36 percent compared with the previous year. Since last year, the province's rural collective enterprises have been acting in the spirit of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. Centering on improvement of economic results, they have consolidated their work, and have implemented and perfected the contract responsibility system in management. They have improved the management and quality of enterprises, and have promoted development in production. Of the production increase, gold has increased by over 80 percent, cement by 22 percent, and generated energy by over 10 percent. In the wake of the popularization of the contract responsibility system in agricultural production, a large number of cooperative enterprises formed by rural commune members are emerging. Many of them join together to develop commodity production. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 13 Feb 84 HK]

**GOVERNOR ADDRESSES AFFORESTATION WORK CONFERENCE**--Yesterday evening, the provincial CPC committee and government held a provincial telephone conference on spring afforestation. Governor Liang Lingguang spoke at the conference on how to plant trees this spring. Comrade Liang Lingguang stressed: "In planting trees and in providing voluntary support for the work of planting trees, all localities are required to implement central Document No 1 issued this year. Document No 1 stipulates that this year's rural work focus is to raise the productive forces on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, to open up all avenues for labor, and to develop commodity production. Our province's afforestation work must be centered on this key point. We must bring into play the initiative of the state, the collective, and the household in carrying out afforestation work. In particular, we must encourage the peasants to develop uncultivated mountains and land and to form afforestation specialized households." Comrade Liang Lingguang called on the people throughout the province to go into action and to strive to complete spring afforestation work. [Summary] [HK160944 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 16 Feb 84]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION READJUSTMENT--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agricultural departments in Guangdong Province have vigorously readjusted the agricultural production structure and arrangements. Over the past 5 years, the province has reduced the area sown to grain by 13.97 million mu, which accounts for 16.3 percent of the area sown to grain in 1978. However, the province's output of grain has increased by 6,277 million jin, an increase of 19.3 percent. Industrial crops have developed vigorously. Output of sugarcane has increased by 5,763,900 dan, an increase of 68.79 percent. Output of fruits has increased by 5,106,000 dan, an increase of 81.3 percent. Production of broad beans has increased by 1,325,700 dan, an increase of 74.69 percent. Production of peanuts has increased by 2,617,500 dan, up 34.69 percent. In the past, our province had one-crop farming in winter. Now, our province has diversified crops. Due to the development of the diversified economy and commodity production peasants' income has greatly increased. [Summary] [HK231552 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 23 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

EDITORIAL ON IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT NO 1

HK220641 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The following is the editorial carried by GUANGXI RIBAO today entitled: "Propagate on a Large Scale the Implementation of the CPC Central Committee Document No 1."

The editorial says: Transmitting, propagating, and implementing the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 on a large scale is an urgent and important task at present, one which has a vital bearing on making a success of this year's rural work and on stabilizing and expanding the already fine situation. It is necessary to attach earnest importance and pay close attention to it. The CPC Central Committee 1984 Document No 1, namely, the "Circular Concerning Rural Work in 1984," is the enrichment and development of the CPC Central Committee 1983 Document No 1, namely, "Several Problems of Current Rural Economic Policies." Under the guidance and encouragement of the CPC Central Committee 1983 Document No 1, fresh advances were made last year in the region's rural work, as well as in the other parts of the country. The agricultural production responsibility system was further stabilized and perfected; agricultural production increased, and the enthusiasm of the vast peasantry ran higher and higher.

The CPC Central Committee 1984 Document No 1, on the basis of fully affirming the 1983 Document No 1, has summed up the new experiences and creations in practice and made new arrangements for and some policy decisions on the current rural work. This is a document designed to further emancipate the mind and relax party policy, to vigorously develop the commodity economy, raise the level of rural productive forces, and make the country wealthy and the people rich, and to guide us in winning greater victories in this year's rural work. The cadres and the masses who have heard the relayed report of the spirit of the document feel elated and lose no time in telling each other the news, praising the party's once again giving them timely support and setting their minds at ease, and further encouraging the vast numbers of peasants to be bold in agricultural production. Therefore, leadership at various levels must take the transmission, publicity, and implementation of the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 as an important task. First of all, herculean efforts should be made to publicize Document No 1 so that its spirit can rapidly



reach the broad numbers of cadres and the masses and be widely known to all, to further reassure public feeling, to dispel misgivings, to better arouse the enthusiasm of the broad numbers of cadres and the masses, to do a good job in the present production and tasks in various fields, and to continue to create a new situation in rural work.

In giving publicity to Document No 1, it is necessary to make it known comprehensively and accurately as it is, and also necessary to stress its main points. According to the document, the main task of this year's rural work is to raise the level of productive forces, to smooth out circulation channels, and to develop commodity production on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system. This also serves as the main point in our efforts to give publicity to the document. In accordance with this spirit, we must propagate the stability and continuity of party policy and the policy regulations relating to this document. In the work of continuing to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output, what is most important at present is to extend the time limit for contracted land. The region's existing time limit for contracted land is generally 3 years. At present, in many places, the time limit for contracted land has fallen due or is falling due. Being afraid that party policy would change some day, some commune members took a wait-and-see attitude.

CSO: 4007/94

GOVERNOR ATTENDS AFFORESTATION MONTH MEETING

HK220954 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday [20 February] the provincial greening committee held a meeting and decided to unfold afforestation month activities from now on on a provincial scale to strive to fulfill the task of planting 6 million mu of trees this year, aiming at the target of 8 million mu of trees. Wang Chaowen, governor and chairman of the provincial greening commission, (Xiao Guang), vice chairman of the provincial afforestation committee, and other related leaders attended the meeting and spoke.

The meeting held: Thanks to our endeavors to pay close attention to the use of science, the quality of trees planted and grass grown this year in the province was better than that in previous years. In order to overfulfill this year's tasks of planting trees and growing grass and to guarantee both their quality and quantity, the meeting earnestly discussed the problems cropping up in the present drive to plant trees and grow grass, urging that all localities should strengthen leadership over the drive to plant trees and grow grass, set up and improve afforestation leading organs as quickly as possible, assign special persons for doing afforestation work, fulfill the tasks down to every level, and take the fulfillment of the tasks of afforestation as one of the indications of whether or not a leading cadre is bold enough to create a new situation. It is necessary to give intensive and wide publicity to the province's 18-point regulations concerning relaxing party policy on forestry, to give full play to the masses' enthusiasm for planting trees and growing grass, and to fulfill the afforestation tasks down to forestry centers, brigades, and households by applying the system of fixing forestry output quotas for each integrated household or for each specialized group or household.

To strengthen leadership over this matter, the provincial government has decided to elect Vice Governor Luo Shangcai as vice chairman of the provincial greening committee.

CSO: 4007/94

# MEASURES TAKEN TO STIMULATE RURAL OUTPUT

HK220241 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] In the course of studying and implementing the 1984 Document No 1 of the Central Committee and of the province, the leading party members group of the provincial agricultural department has discovered problems which hinder the development of the present new situation and has decided to achieve a fundamental change in five areas so as to boost the commodity production of our province as quickly as possible. The five areas are as follows:

1. Changing guiding ideology. We must grasp the rural commodity production well in accordance with the relationship between supply and marketing in various areas.
2. Improving work. We must improve administration by rendering more service instead of simply giving administrative orders, and by strengthening management in production instead of simply providing technical help, to develop social services so as to help more peasants get rich through labor as soon as possible.
3. Improving quality of those who engage in agriculture. We must raise the ideological level of those who engage in agriculture and make them more professionally competent in an all-round way.
4. United with all forces. Agricultural departments should bring into line different undertakings, such as planting, seedling, growing, plant protection, manure accumulation, animal husbandry, veterinary services, and gardening for the development of rural commodity production so that agricultural production, agricultural scientific research, and agricultural education will no longer be separate, but will unite as one around the general goal of agricultural modernization.
5. Improving work style. We must go deep into the realities of life and make investigation and study to meet the needs of production and the needs of specialized households and key households. Meanwhile, we must promptly size up the new situation, study new problems, and sum up new experiences so as to boost the commodity production of our province at an early date.

CSO: 4007/94

PROVINCE STRESSES PUBLICIZING DOCUMENT NO 1

HK161028 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Commentary: "Give Wide Publicity to Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee Among Peasants"]

[Text] Last year, by implementing the 1983 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, we greatly developed the excellent situation in Guizhou's rural areas. Grain output and total agricultural output value were the highest in history, and inspiring progress was achieved in our rural work. Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee this year is a continuation and development of the 1983 Document No, and a programmatic document for further emancipating the mind, adopting a flexible policy, and guiding our rural work. To conscientiously publicize and implement this document will be of extremely great significance in stabilizing and perfecting the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, raising the level of productive forces, promoting circulation and commodity production, accelerating the two transformations in agricultural production, bringing about a prosperous rural economy, and realizing step by step the grand targets put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. CPC committees and organizations at all levels must immediately go into action and organize cadres, especially leading cadres, to conscientiously study Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and gain a profound understanding of its essence and spirit, so that they can further eliminate the "leftist" influence on implementation of the party's policies in light of the actual ideological conditions in their localities and units and the realities in their work, and greatly change and improve their thinking, ability, work style, and work method to suit the needs of the developing new situation in the countryside. According to the requirements of the provincial CPC committee, it is necessary to promptly transfer and send thousands upon thousands of cadres to the countryside to give wide publicity to Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and to the masses directly relay the party's policy of enriching the people, so that every household and person can know it well and the initiative of the broad masses of peasants can be further mobilized, so that the new situation in our countryside, which has already been created, can be further developed.

At present, experiments have been made in various localities on explaining and publicizing Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. Our practice shows that the peasants are overjoyed at the document and a cheerful situation

has appeared. The peasants said that the CPC Central Committee has put forth another policy of enriching the people. Under its guidance, we shall be able to do our jobs better and continue to march forward on the broad socialist road. Now that we have been reassured and encouraged, we can work hard and boldly to get rich and set our minds at rest. This fully shows that Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee enjoys immense popular support and conforms to the people's will. All localities must conscientiously sum up and popularize the experiences gained in various experimental points and do a solid job in explaining and publicizing the document, so that the broad masses of peasants can master the spirit of the central document, take it as an ideological weapon guiding their action, and turn it into a mighty motive force in further enlivening the rural economy and developing commodity production. The experiences we have gained from the experimental points in various localities tell us that in order to do a good job in publicizing and implementing Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, it is first necessary to train propaganda cadres. Only when these cadres have gained a correct and profound understanding of the document, raised their consciousness, and adopted a correct attitude, can they accurately explain the spirit of the document. The propaganda groups must be led by leading cadres, who will set an example in explaining and publicizing the document, and tell the masses the opinions of local CPC committees on implementation of the document. It is necessary to explain and publicize the document in light of local conditions and reality and stress the main points, so that the work can be done in a vivid manner and concrete way and the spirit can be easily understood. It is necessary to make full use of the typical examples in various localities to educate the masses and commend and encourage those cadres and people who have set a good example in implementing the party's policy of enriching the people and become rich through labor. It is necessary to sum up and popularize their experiences in getting rich through labor. Those who have obstructed the implementation of the party's rural policies must be criticized and educated, and those involved in serious cases must be dealt with seriously.

It is necessary to explain and publicize the document in various ways. Besides explaining and publicizing the document at mass rallies held in communes, townships, production brigades, and production teams, it is also necessary to publicize it through evening schools, short-term training classes, wired broadcasting, and other forms so that the propaganda can be carried out energetically and in a down-to-earth manner. On the basis of giving wide publicity to the spirit of the document and making investigation and study, it is necessary to organize both cadres and masses to implement it article by article. At present, it is necessary to continue to stabilize and perfect the production responsibility system, improve scientific and technological level in the management of household production, expand the scope of production, and increase economic returns. It is necessary to firmly grasp and do a good job in the work of extending the period for contracting land so as to encourage peasants to invest money and labor in cultivated land and continue to contract barren hills, uncultivated shoals, wasteland, and deserted waters, as well as the work to harness small river valleys. It is necessary to greatly develop exploitation undertakings as well as the specialized and key households and specialized integrated bodies. It is necessary to

actively develop rural industry and quicken the pace of getting rich in the countryside. It is necessary to make preparations for spring farming so as to strive for new bumper harvests. In short, it is necessary to conscientiously implement Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and do a solid and good job so as to achieve a new breakthrough and progress in the rural economy in our province.

CSO: 4007/94



GUIZHOU RIBAO: PUBLICIZE, IMPLEMENT, CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO 1

HK180815 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The editorial says: Our implementation of the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1983 played a notable and stimulating role in developing the excellent situation in rural Guizhou. Grain output and total agricultural output value set new records. Rural work made encouraging progress.

The Central Committee's Document No 1 of this year is a continuation and development of last year's. It is another programmatic document for further emancipating the mind, relaxing the policies, and guiding rural policy. Seriously publicizing and implementing this document will be of extremely great significance for stabilizing and perfecting the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, improving the level of the productive forces, clearing the circulation channels, developing commodity production, promoting the two transformations of agriculture, enriching the rural economy, and gradually accomplishing the vast goal put forward by the 12th Party Congress.

The party committees at all levels and the party organizations of all departments must immediately swing into action and organize the cadres, especially the leading cadres, to seriously study the Central Committee's Document No 1, profoundly appreciate its spiritual essence, and, in connection with the reality of thinking and work in their area and department, further clear away and correct leftist influences in policy implementation, and bring about a great transformation and improvement in their own thinking, ability, work style, and work methods. Thus they can suit the new situation of prosperous rural development.

In accordance with the provincial CPC Committee's demand, we must resolutely and rapidly dispatch a large body of cadres to the rural areas to publicize and implement the document with great fanfare. We must directly hand over to the masses the party's policy of enriching the peasants and ensure that everyone thoroughly understands it. Thus we can further mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm and develop the new situation that has already been created in rural Guizhou.

CSO: 4007/94

USE OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FERTILIZER URGED

SK280346 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Station commentary entitled: "Correctly Understand Locally Produced Chemical Fertilizer"]

[Excerpts] There are 6 ammonium hydrocarbonate plants and 12 phosphate fertilizer plants in our province. These plants have an annual capacity of about 600,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. In the past few years, however, most of our locally produced chemical fertilizer went to other provinces, and what remained did not sell well on our province's markets. Does our province have a high level of application of fertilizer? No, our province does not. Last year the chemical fertilizer application per mu of land in the country averaged 90 jin. The application of chemical fertilizer per mu of land in Liaoning Province was 120 jin while that in our province was 30 jin. Doesn't our province need chemical fertilizer? No, our province does not.

All the localities of our province complain about the shortage of chemical fertilizer every year. Are there any serious problems in the quality of locally produced chemical fertilizer? No, there are not. Our province-produced chemical fertilizer is well received by the peasants in Liaoning, Anhui, and Jilin provinces. Last year, all the counties with high grain production in Jilin Province, including Huide and Nongan counties, used large amounts of our province-produced chemical fertilizer. Why is our locally produced chemical fertilizer well received by other provinces? By tracing it to its source, we cannot very well avoid saying that it is related to the one-sidedness of history. For example, over a long period of time, we only notice the bad physical and chemical properties of ammonium hydrocarbonate. Ammonium hydrocarbonate has an offensive smell and is easily volatilized. But we do not notice that ammonium hydrocarbonate can be directly absorbed by crops after permeating the soil.

This year our province has set forth a goal of producing 30 billion jin of grain, and striving for an increase of 10 percent. Increasing the application and production of chemical fertilizer is a key measure for realizing this goal. Under the situation in which the state-allocated and imported chemical fertilizer will not be increased substantially in the near future, the key to improving our province's level of fertilizer application is to having a correct understanding about the locally produced chemical fertilizer and to promoting and applying it well.

CSO: 4007/94

PROVINCE LISTS WAYS TO DEVELOP AGROECONOMY

SK170926 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Liu Zhenrong, president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Science: "How To Accelerate the Development of the Agricultural Economy in Our Province"]

[Excerpts] Heilongjiang Province, endowed with a vast territory and abundant resources, is an important agricultural base of the country. Over the past 30 years, our province has scored marked achievements in agricultural production by accomplishing remarkable changes in production conditions. Working out a way to accelerate the pace of further developing the agricultural economy in our province has important significance in fulfilling the general target of the new historic period.

In line with the province's actual situation and by summing up both positive and negative experiences gained in the past 30 years, our province has mapped out the initial strategy for developing the agricultural economy, to upgrade the per unit yield of grains, to increase per capita income, and to maintain a good ecological balance so as to score 40 billion yuan of annual total agricultural output value by the end of this century, to prefulfill the plan of tripling annual total agricultural output value, and to attain a high standard in rural people's material life.

I. Increase the Per Unit Yield of Grains

In increasing the per unit yield of grains in our province, it is necessary to vigorously fulfill the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to implement further the party's line, principles, and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to enforce responsibility systems among agricultural households in an all-round way.
2. In line with the different weather and soil conditions in various localities, the province should divide itself into zones for growing major crops.

3. It is necessary to popularize fine strains. Selecting, breeding, and popularizing fine strains is an important measure with less investment and rapid effect in increasing output.

4. It is necessary to increase the volume of yard manure and fertilizer application. Our province has, year after year, reduced its earth fertility and the volume of organic matter so much that efforts should be made to vigorously increase the application of yard manure and fertilizer.

5. It is necessary to improve farming systems and methods. Most areas of the province do not suffer once from drought in 10 years. It is impossible for our province to totally achieve irrigation in dry-land farming areas in the current period. Therefore, a good job should be done in allocating and utilizing natural water.

6. It is necessary to upgrade the standard of scientific farming. First, we should establish or improve the popularization network of agricultural science and technology. Next, we should strengthen the training of rural talents and develop intellectual potential.

## II. Increase Per Capite Incomes

To increase per capita income, it is also necessary to grasp the following work while paying attention to increasing per unit grain yield:

1. It is necessary to further implement the party's policy on developing a diversified economy.

2. It is necessary to develop the production of cash crops. This will not only contribute to agriculture, but also to industries; not only to peasants themselves, but also to the country.

3. It is necessary to develop forestry production.

4. It is necessary to develop animal husbandry production.

5. It is necessary to develop fishery production.

6. It is necessary to develop commercial undertakings in rural areas.

## III. Be Successful in Maintaining a Good Ecological Balance

To improve the natural ecological environment, it is imperative to foster the viewpoint of taking the whole situation into consideration in engaging in agricultural and staple food grain production and to change the irrational agricultural structure left over by history. The agricultural production structure at present should chiefly comprise the relationship among agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry should be interdependent and should condition each other so as to

form an organic whole and a complex system of material circulation and energy conversion. Only by enabling agricultural production to follow the objective law stemming from the mutual readjustment between living beings and their environment can we maintain the longer balanced development of energy and material circulation in agricultural ecological systems and can we enable agriculture to provide as many biological products as possible for the society.

CSO: 4007/94

## BRIEFS

**EXPORTED SOYBEANS**--The amount of soybeans exported in 1983 in Heilongjiang Province increased by 113 percent over 1982, surpassing the record set in 1976. Suihua, Hailu, Qingan, Suileng, Nehe, Huanan, Jixian, and Fujin counties each exported an average of some 10,000 tons of soybeans, with Suihua County exceeding 20,000 tons and Jixian County nearly 20,000 tons. [Summary] [SK251342 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 84 p 2]

**AGRICULTURAL LOANS**--Heilongjiang Province plans to increase its agricultural loans to 1 billion yuan this year. In 1983, the province granted 810 million yuan of agricultural loans and 750 million yuan was paid back. This year, the province granted 150 million yuan of loans to support 400,000 grain specialized households, 20 million yuan of loans to support 150,000 specialized households engaged in hog raising, and 100 million yuan of funds to support the specialized households in the service of the work before and after production. [Summary] [SK220400 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Feb 84]

**PEASANTS' LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVE**--The Heilongjiang provincial branch of the China Agricultural Bank conducted an economic investigation among 400 peasant households in 14 cities and counties in our province. The investigation results are as follows: Last year the annual net income of each peasant household averaged 2,169.31 yuan and the per capita net income surpassed 300 yuan, setting a record. The income structure of peasants has changed as follows: 1. Peasants' income from commodity production showed substantial increases. Comparing 1983 to 1982, the per capita income from grain and sideline production increased by 49.81 percent and 79.43 percent respectively. 2. Peasants' investments in production increased many times. Last year the expenditures in sideline production and tax payment of each peasant household showed a 4.2-fold increase over 1982. The expenditures in production and fixed assets of each peasant household increased by 10.45 times over 1982. 3. The expenses in daily consumer goods of peasants increased. Many peasants bought large-sized means of production [as heard] and durable consumer goods. [Text] [SK210622 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94



## MEETING ON COTTON PRODUCTION HELD

HK220914 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on cotton production convened by the provincial government closed this afternoon. Vice Governor Wang Hanzhang pointed out at the meeting: The guiding ideology for this year's cotton production in Hubei is to plant cotton in a planned way, to strive to increase the yield per unit area, to improve quality, and to attain better results.

Cotton is one of the main economic crops in Hubei, which has the highest commodity rate and can bring in the highest income. Therefore, developing cotton production will be of great significance to the development of commodity production in the rural areas of the province.

Concerning the contradiction between grain and cotton in the contention for land area and the situation of capital construction of cotton fields, the meeting held: We can no longer take the road of expanding the area for developing cotton production, but must plant the 8 million mu of cotton well in accordance with state plans, increase the yield per unit area, and strive to fulfill and overfulfill 8 million dan of ginned cotton and to hit an all-time high.

The meeting also discussed the following measures to be taken to reap a good harvest of cotton this year.

1. Conscientiously implement Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and further perfect and stabilize the responsibility system in cotton production. The peasants must be encouraged and given due support in making long-term plans, rationally utilizing and fertilizing the land, strengthening capital construction of cotton fields, and effectively applying science and technology.
2. Continue to implement the various economic policies for developing cotton production.
3. Popularize and improve the method of growing cotton scientifically. This year, the stress should be put on popularizing improved varieties, transplanting, the scientific use of fertilizer, technical training, and other work.
4. Ample preparations should be made, ideologically and materially, from the beginning of this year to combat disasters and reap harvests.

CSO: 4007/94

HUNAN

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTS--Changsha, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Hunan's total output of aquatic products in 1982 exceeded 4.5 million dan, an increase of 10 percent over 1981 and an all-time record. [Excerpt] [OW200233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 9 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

GUANGXI: JIANGSU SUPPORTS NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

HK280805 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] The talks on Jiangsu's support for Guangxi production projects in 1984 were successfully concluded yesterday in Guilin. In the talks, the Guangxi delegation declared that the region's door is open, and all provinces and regions are welcome to invest and exploit natural resources in the region. For this reason, the Jiangsu delegation stated that the province will actively support all means to satisfy the region's demands whenever possible.

Following the talks, the provincial and regional delegations have initially decided on 187 projects of Jiangsu support for Guangxi for 1984. In addition, the Jiangsu delegation showed interest in more than 10 joint-venture and compensation trade projects, such as nonferrous metal, interval lumbering and building roads in forest regions, afforestation, and rebuilding the old wooden houses of the minority nationalities. The delegation will carry out on-the-spot investigation, study the feasibility of the projects, and then discuss their implementation one by one. The proposal for the projects has shown that a new situation has been created in gearing to each other's needs between Jiangsu and Guangxi in exploiting natural resources.

In order to promote the development of the Guangxi economy, the Jiangsu comrades have made good suggestions and introduced to Guangxi comrades their precious experience in economic development in Jiangsu by acting in the spirit of taking advantage of strong points while avoiding weak ones. For example, they talked about attaching great importance to developing more complicated processes in agricultural and sideline product processing; food industry; fodder industry; marketable products, including tourist products; more complicated processes in processing of forestry and woods; and so forth.

CSO: 4007/94

## POLICIES RELAXED FOR SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

OW240025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Recently the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee decided to relax policies in 10 ways for specialized households in rural areas throughout the province in order to further promote commodity production in the countryside. The 10 ways of relaxation are:

1. On the basis of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, specialized households and other peasants will be encouraged and given support in transferring their contracted lands. They retain the right to contract for land again when necessary. After the transfer of their land contracts, the specialized households' grain ration may be provided by the households which have taken over the contracts, or the problem may be solved by linking up households engaged in forestry, animal husbandry or fishery with those specializing in grain production.
2. Households specializing in forestry have the right to pass on their contracts to their heirs, the right to transfer of forest trees in exchange for money and the right to make their own decisions in the handling of trees felled according to law. Households specializing in aquatic products do not have state procurement quotas to meet. Households specializing in production of an exploratory nature will be given priority in the granting of loans and the supply of superior seeds, machinery, animal feed, fuel and so forth.
3. Reasonable movement of capital, technology and labor from place to place is permitted. Peasants are encouraged to develop various forms of integration on the basis of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. Shares may be in the form of funds, equipment and resources, and dividend distribution is permitted.
4. Specialized households running collective enterprises under contract may adopt varied forms of distribution, such as assuming full responsibility for distribution, investing a fixed amount and sharing profits, and so on.
5. Individual traders and households specializing in various service trades may buy processing machines and tools, motorized boats, motor vehicles and tractors for use in production, transport and marketing activities. At the

same time, they are permitted to settle in towns provided they take care of their own grain rations. Peasants are encouraged to raise funds individually or jointly to build warehouses, cold storage, roads and other basic facilities for commodity production. The facilities collect charges from users, and profit goes to the builders.

6. Technical training will be given mainly to specialized households to enhance their scientific and technical level.

7. Specialized households will be given increased guidance in planning and information to help them enhance their ability to deal with market changes.

8. Further relaxation will be granted to households specializing in production of an exploratory nature in the number of workers they may hire.

9. No additional taxes will be collected from specialized households.

10. All improper actions infringing on the specialized households' legitimate rights will be firmly checked so that the specialized households will be able to produce and operate boldly and without worry.

CSO: 4007/94

JILIN

BRIEFS

GRAIN ENTERPRISES--Thanks to enterprise consolidation and technical innovation and transformation, the grain and oil industrial enterprises in Jilin Province earned some 43.5 million yuan of profits in 1983, up 61 percent over 1982. The profit growth speed was 20 times the output value growth speed, a record high. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Feb 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/94



## FAMILY ECONOMY, PLANNED AGRICULTURE ANALYZED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 10, 1983 pp 31-34

[Article by Jin Yao [6855 6674], Luo Qingcheng [5012 1987 2052] and Jing Zongmei [2529 1350 3270] of the Agricultural Economics Department of the Shenyang Agricultural College: "Family Economy and Planned Agriculture"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1980, the family economy centered around the assignment of contracts to individual households has grown rapidly throughout rural China. According to statistics from December 1982, production teams that assign farm output quotas and responsibilities for task completion to individual households in their responsibilities system already made up more than 78 percent of China's rural production teams and even 97 percent of the teams in some provinces. In terms of form, the family economy is similar to the small-scale farming by individual owners before cooperativization in that the household is the unit of managerial activity. The traditional idea, however, has been that small-scale farming by individual owners contradicts planned agriculture. Planned administration, therefore, is not easily carried out. In that case, because the family economy is now the principal part of the structure of China's agricultural economy can we bring it into the orbit of state planning and carry out planned administration? In this article we propose to make a simple inquiry into this problem.

## I

In the process of social development, the family economy accompanies the appearance and gradual generation of the family. Its main characteristic is that each household is a unit of economic activity, which depends primarily on family members to engage in production and managerial activity. It is exactly as Marx said: "As soon as families began they were concerned with corvée farm labor" ("Morgan's 'Ancient Society,'" p 38). The family economy has never been an independent economic form but has always existed in society as a whole. For example, the freemen in China's slave society, the tenant farmers and owner-peasants in its feudal society and the family workshop or family farm in capitalist countries all have the following in common: they can fully utilize family members' ability to work hard despite hardship; they can fully utilize in their production the "unique

skills handed down from ancestors"; they can fully utilize family funds and property to do whatever they can in the way of production-type construction; and they can fully utilize every kind of condition that can possibly be utilized when arranging production and managerial activity in accordance with changing circumstances. Therefore, although the family economy has historically suffered frequent blows due to changes in the social mode of production, it has displayed its considerable vitality by tenaciously existing or germinating anew. Of course, it also has many limitations, especially under conditions of weak productive forces: narrow scale, decentralized management, frequent destruction due to natural and man-made calamities and extremely slow and unsteady growth in production. Therefore, it can only be a certain subsidiary of the principal part of the economy. It is dominated and squeezed out by the principal part, or it joins the principal part as a component.

Under socialism, we have the family economy now widespread in the countryside after the assignment of contracts to individual households. We see that this economy presents another kind of picture. Its extension has changed in that its principal part consists of contract households engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry, sideline occupations, fisheries and all other kinds of production under a combination of centralized and decentralized management. In addition, there are the self-managed specialized households whose former sideline occupations are now their main occupations, the individual farm households that have separated from collectives after the relaxation of party policy and the family sideline occupations that are not part of the main collective work in production teams that have centralized management. The intension of the family economy is also different: although today's family economy outwardly appears to be one of individual households engaged in production, its nature and function have already fundamentally changed. Land, its basic means of production, is under socialist public and collective ownership. Its output must first fulfill state quotas, and part of it is to be retained by the collective. In some of the pre-production and post-production links in its production chain it unites and cooperates with the state or the collective. It provides society with all kinds of agricultural products, by-products and services and is developing in a direction beneficial to socialism.

The family economy of contracts assigned to individual households differs from both the individual economy of the old society and the small-scale farming by individual owners before cooperativization. It is not a closed natural economy but rather a combination of a collective economy and a family economy under a combination of centralized and decentralized management. It represents a level of management in a socialist cooperative economy. It is now the principal part of the rural economy. Although more self-managed specialized households, individual households, family sideline occupations and the like possess the general characteristics of the individual economy, they represent neither the old individual economy nor the old small-scale farming by individual owners. Instead, they are subsidiary and supplementary to the entire socialist economy. Once they acquire modern technology and equipment, they can assume responsibility for some fairly great production tasks in the division of labor in great socialist production.

## II

Does the development of this new type of family economy contradict agricultural planned by the state? Does it have a centrifugal tendency to break away from the planned economy? During the past few years, practice has proved that in certain localities, contracts assigned to individual households have obstructed agricultural plans as they have been sent down and that a few peasants have thought of breaking away from the state's command plan. For example, blind expansion in the planting of tobacco, peanuts, garlic and medicinal herbs--all of which have had rather good economic results--caused a reduction of about 100 million mu in China's wheat acreage in 1981. (Of course, some of the expansion was necessary, since it resulted from the adjustment of the agricultural product mix. But blind switching to cash crops accounted for a considerable part of the expansion. Also, vegetable acreage in some cities' suburbs declined, causing urban supplies of vegetables to tighten for a time.) This is the aspect of the centrifugal force inherent in the management of production by individual households. Nevertheless, even more of the family economy's aspects are characterized by a centripetal force toward the state's planned economy. This centripetal force consists of the three prerequisites--objectively possessed by the family economy--for planned management.

### 1. The economic prerequisite

The family economy of contracts assigned to individual households owns varying amounts of some means of production, and moreover, can own more and more of them as it grows. Even so, land, the basic means of production, is still under socialist public ownership. The state is the master of the main economic lifelines. This is the economic prerequisite for the planning of agriculture. Engels was utterly clear on this point: "Once society owns the means of production, anarchy in social production will give way to the needs of the whole society and each of its members. Production will be under the planned regulation of society" ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 319). At the same time, the contract households represent a level of the cooperative economy. Collective economic organizations still have some functions of centralized management. But contract households must fulfill certain contract quotas before they have the authority to arrange and allocate things themselves. In addition, in step with economic growth, all the different forms of the family economy must naturally move toward an economic union of many forms and many levels. They will unite all the scattered household producers into an organic component of the socialist economy. In this way we may enable the family economy to attain planned expansion of production.

### 2. The material prerequisite

Great socialized production is the material prerequisite for planning. China's agriculture provides our 1 billion people with more than 80 percent of their necessities for living. We depend on agricultural products, by-products and the processing thereof for about 70 percent of the raw materials for our light and textile industries and for about 50 percent of

our foreign exchange. A fairly large part of all these things is supplied by contract households and self-managed specialized households. According to statistics from relevant departments, 90 percent of China's pigs, domestic fowl and eggs now come from the rural family economy. All of this proves that today's family economy is no longer the closed natural economy of the past but is a commodity economy functioning according to a socialized and specialized division of labor. At the same time, this kind of commodity economy is not developing blindly in the midst of anarchy. Instead, it is a socialist commodity economy affected jointly by the basic economic laws of socialism, the laws of the planned proportional development of the state economy and the law of value. The following are its main characteristics: its production goal is not merely self-sufficiency for each family in consumer necessities but also the supplying of society with every kind of labor product for consumer needs; its productive process does not just have the household as its unit but also manifests itself as a series of social processes (it must consume socially produced farm machinery and tools, chemical fertilizer, pesticide, thin plastic sheets for mulching and so on); and the fruits of its production are not only each household's income but also the fruits of the common labor of many social sectors (pre-production and post-production) and units. These characteristics will become even more prominent as this new type of family economy grows. If this economy disregards state plans and social needs and produces blindly, it is bound to create the overstocking of some products and inadequate supplies of others. This will attack the planned supplying of the market, spread to the entire national economy and in the end inevitably affect the interests of the family economy itself. For the purpose of constantly improving labor efficiency and economic results, contract households and self-managed specialized households must also develop in the direction of agricultural modernization. Day by day they will become more extensively and more closely dependent on and tied to industry, commerce, communications and scientific education. The new type of family economy has ingeniously combined the cooperative economy with the family economy, centralized management with decentralized management and the superiority of the collective with the enthusiasm of the individual. It will have to promote both the social division of labor in production and economic growth and gradually advance toward specialization, socialization and modernization. Thus it will need to be increasingly linked up with the state's plans.

### 3. The political prerequisite

The people's democratic dictatorship is the political prerequisite for planning. Long ago, Engels pointed out that because the proletariat has obtained power in society, "social production according to predetermined plans will henceforth be possible" ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 443). Moreover, through political and ideological education the state can take a series of administrative and legal measures to spur every kind of family economy to develop on the socialist road. Therefore, the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship is the political guarantee that the planned economy can be consolidated and developed. In this sense, once there is the people's democratic dictatorship, there are both a planned economy and a planned agriculture.



At the same time, the new type of family economy and planned agriculture are closely linked and inseparable. There are three reasons for this: 1) since the family economy is no longer a closed natural economy, it must organize production, increase product variety and improve product quality in accordance with the people's needs, society's needs and changes in foreign trade, which are all reflected in plans; 2) the family economy must want to develop itself, and under the guidance of planning, it must regulate crop distribution, launch economic diversification, improve production conditions, adopt and popularize new techniques and expand commodity production; and 3) since the family economy must develop in the direction of modernization, it will inevitably develop increasingly closer ties to every sector of the national economy, all of which are undergoing planned proportional development and will be unable to do without the state's planned financial, material and technical support.

To sum up, the various kinds of family economy, including the one that assigns contracts to individual households, can and must be planned in a socialist society.

### III

Under the new circumstances of promoting the contract system that links remuneration to output and of developing the new type of family economy, we are facing a new problem worthy of research: how to have planned administration of agriculture and bring the economic activities of 170 million farm households into the orbit of state planning.

Because the new type of family economy has the three prerequisites for planned administration, it is closely linked to the realization of planned agriculture. This is not to say, however, that possibility and necessity equal reality, nor does it imply that planned agriculture will materialize spontaneously. We must convert the possibility provided by the above prerequisite for planned administration into reality. But there is yet another utterly important prerequisite. It consists of earnestly doing good investigation and research, insisting on starting out with China's national conditions in mind, conscientiously restructuring the old system of planned administration improving the methods of planned administration.

Starting in the late 1950's, the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology on the planned management of agriculture basically resulted in the adoption of methods centered around administrative decrees. Hence planted acreage, output, variety, planting methods and the like were determined by command plans sent down by layer after bureaucratic layer. Because of too much centralization and too rigid management, stereotypes, subjectivism and high targets have severely fettered the agricultural productive forces, affected the growth of the agricultural economy and produced some bad influences. Clearly, this kind of system of planned administration and these administrative methods are even less suitable for today's family economy. That is because that economy consists of commodity producers who do their own independent accounting and are solely responsible for their profits and losses. Moreover, the stiff centralization, rigid management and arbitrary

and impractical directions of the past just will not do anymore. We must thoroughly eradicate the influence of "leftist" thinking. Based on the principle of the supremacy of the planned economy and the secondariness of the market's regulative role, we have to use three administrative methods--command plans, guiding plans and the market's regulative role--in accordance with the various characteristics of agricultural production and with the various new circumstances emerging in the agricultural economy. These methods ingeniously combine the necessary administrative intervention with effective economic measures. At the same time that we use these methods to plan agriculture, we conscientiously guarantee the right to self-management of contract farm households, specialized households and other self-managed households. Only in this way can we truly bring the economic activities of hundreds of millions of peasants into the orbit of the state's plans.

After past practice, a whole set of measures for the planned administration of agriculture--rather suitable to the new circumstances--is now coming to the fore and being improved in every locality. For example, Kaiyuan County in Liaoning is trying out an "agricultural planned contract system." Beginning in 1979, the county summed up historical experience and by trial and error came up with this new method of planned administration. The county's 4 years of practice have proved that this method both strengthens the unified leadership of state plans and fully guarantees the individual household's right to self-management. Because of this method, producers fulfill their commitments to the state and the collective on time, and the family economy has grown.

The main practices of Kaiyuan County's agricultural planned contract system are as follows:

1. The county signs planned contracts with its communes. They include 18 targets for 7 sets of items: 1) grain and legumes, including their gross social output (and their collective output), state purchase quotas and procurement of soybeans and rice (13 varieties of vegetables divided among the communes and brigades); 2) forestry, including afforestation, the growing of seedlings and the planting of trees on four sides; 3) animal husbandry, including the exchange and assigned procurement of pigs and the numbers of cattle and sheep on hand at the end of the year; 4) gross output of fruit; 5) commune- and brigade-run enterprises, including gross income, gross industrial output value and net profit; 6) the number of farm households that are specialized or major households; and 7) the planned birthrate.
2. The county rewards the communes for fulfilling quotas and penalizes them for not doing so. At the end of the year, there is an item-by-item assessment according to a hundred-mark system. Base points are recorded for every fulfilled quota; none are recorded for unfulfilled quotas. According to an identical rate of contract quotas and base points, overfulfilled procurement quotas for grain, legumes, pigs, eggs and so on score points, while unfulfilled quotas score no points. If the birth rate fulfills the quota, it too scores points. If the total point score is 61 or more, the commune gets a monetary reward from the county's coffers.



3. The content of contracts below the commune level is determined by such additions and deletions to and from county and commune contracts as are based on each set of local circumstances. Production brigades or production teams can sign contracts directly with individual households, while the county and the communes can hand out their own rewards and penalties.

4. The county's planning commission is involved from the signing of the contract to the checking of the goods on delivery. It organizes the deep grass-roots involvement of its relevant bureaus, commissions and offices, finds out about the situation, sets up "joint consultations and level by level writes reports on contracts already fulfilled and on the checking of goods delivered to the next level. After examination and approval, it ensures the honoring of rewards and penalties.

Practice proves that this agricultural planned contract system is a good way to bring the family economy of individual contract households into the orbit of the state's plans.

In addition to this method, there are some other courses of action. For example, Xinmin County in the Dongling area of Shenyang City has a system of agricultural-commercial contracts. Here are its specific features:

1. Centralized procurement contracts bring the first category of agricultural products and by-products set by the state directly into the orbit of the state plan and guarantee the fulfillment of command quotas sent down by the state.
2. Assigned procurement contracts bring the second category of agricultural products and by-products and other large-investment and technology-intensive products directly or indirectly into the orbit of the state plan and guarantee the timely fulfillment of the plans sent down by the state.
3. Production and marketing contracts bring planned administration to urban and rural vegetable production and guarantee the supply of vegetables for cities and towns.
4. Combined agricultural-commercial contracts call for commerce to supply agriculture with certain necessities and for agriculture to deliver some of its products and by-products to commerce on time (such as meaty chickens for export).
5. Negotiated procurement contracts bring the third category of products indirectly into the orbit of state procurement plans.

These courses of action resemble those of Kaiyuan County with only slight differences. They all have planned administration by means of a contract system. They differ from Kaiyuan County's system in that county planning commissions are involved in organizing relevant departments to undertake responsibilities, each of these departments signs and honors contracts with peasants and there are rewards and penalties at each level.

In order to adapt further to the new circumstances of the growing family economy and to plan agriculture better, we must restructure the system of the planned administration of agriculture and continue to improve the quota system and the methods of planning. On the foundation of the planned economy, we must also consciously utilize economic mechanisms to solve the following problems earnestly: bad leverage [ganggan 8530 2731], inadequate information, obstructed channels of circulation, lax market administration, poor linkage between production procurement and supplies of goods and materials and so on. We must pay attention to avoiding blindness in the plans themselves and must constantly make the plans more scientific.

In sum, today's new type of family economy differs from the old small-scale farming by individual owners and from the individual economy and has new methods of planned administration. As we continue to plan agriculture, therefore, we not only have the prerequisites for doing so, but we can also make our goal a living reality.

12570

CSO: 4007/59

## BRIEFS

**AFFORESTATION ACHIEVEMENTS**--Liaoning Province scored marked achievements in planting trees in 1983. It actually planted 4.1 million mu of trees during the year, a 36.8 percent increase over the figure covered by the annual plan and a 14.7 percent increase over 1982. The areas of six cities and counties that had taken up the state plan for building the shelterbelt of northeast, north, and northwest China planted 1.648 million mu of trees in 1983, a 17.4 percent increase over 1982. [Excerpts] [SK180432 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Feb 84]

**FARM PRODUCE PROCUREMENT**--In 1983, the supply and marketing cooperatives in Liaoning Province procured farm and sideline produce valued at 890 billion yuan, up 52 percent over 1982. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 2 SK]

**GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--As of 25 January, Liaoning Province had stored 13 billion jin of state purchase grain. Besides selling grain back to units whose own food production was insufficient, there were still 3 billion jin of state purchase grain left. This is a miracle in Liaoning Province in only 34 years since the founding of the PRC. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 2 SK]

**PURCHASING POWER**--In 1983, state owned commercial enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives across Liaoning Province procured 4,510 million yuan of agricultural and sideline products, an increase of 35.5 percent over 1982, and a 1.26-fold increase over 1978. In 1983, the volume of retail sales of commodities reached 15,230 million yuan, an increase of 9.5 percent over 1982. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 84 p 2 SK]

**SANJIANG PLAIN RECLAMATION BIDDING**--The first instance of inviting, making, and assessing bids for the project of reclaiming the 3 million mu of the Sanjiang Plain has already ended. This project is invested in and built by the World Bank, the State Farm Bureau and the provincial farm bureau. The preparations for this project began in the winter of 1980. Having completed the investigation and appraisal for the project on schedule, thanks to the close cooperation between engineers and technicians of the relevant state departments and of the provincial reclamation areas and the specialists group of the World Bank, items for this reclamation project were defined in May 1983 and were put

into effect beginning in June 1983. At present, through 9 months of work, the task for capital construction, such as drainage works, dike building, and road building, have been fulfilled with the desired result. At the same time, the work of inviting, making, and assessing bids to purchase the first group of farm tools and implements, engineering machines, and managerial equipment has been concluded. This year, the foreign manufacturers and trading companies which win the bids will provide \$34 million worth of tractors, self-propelled combine harvesters and engineering machines for this project. It is estimated that these machines and implements will be transported to the reclamation zones in April and May. [Text] [SK250757 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

NEI MONGGOL CONTRACT SYSTEM BECOMES PROFITABLE

OW081410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Hohhot, February 8 (XINHUA)--State farms in Inner Mongolia which had run in red for the last three decades, yielded a profit of five million yuan (about 2.5 million U.S. dollars) last year thanks to implementation of the family contract system.

The region's 120 state farms produced 350,000 tons of grain and oil seeds in 1983, 50,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Their aggregate agricultural and industrial output value came to 310 million yuan. The farms lost a total of 700 million yuan since their establishment in the 1950's, and formerly had to rely on state subsidies.

Inner Mongolia started experimenting with the contract responsibility system in 1981. The reform picked up momentum after the regional government placed its state farms under the administration of the leagues and cities in which they are located in early 1983. The system has since come into practice in over 60 percent of the region's farms. Under the new system, fields are contracted to individual families. The farmers' wages come not from the state, but from the income of their fields. They are aided with technical guidance and assistance in buying seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and in selling their products.

China's 2,000 state farms cultivate 4.4 million hectares of land. One-third of their 4.8 million workers now work under the contract system.

CSO: 4020/073

COMMODITY PRODUCTION MEETING HELD

SK230518 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpts] In his speech at the meeting of representatives of the advanced, specialized, and key households and economic integrated units in rural and pastoral areas in Ulanqab League on 20 February, Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, stressed: Leading cadres at all levels must widely commend and propagate the two households and economic integrated units and enthusiastically guide and support them to develop the production of commodities in line with the guidelines of Document No 1 of the central authority and actual conditions.

Comrade Bu He pointed out: In the past few years, leaders at all levels in our region conscientiously implemented the lines, principles, and policies since the third plenum, specially carried out the production responsibility system centering on being responsible for fulfilling a certain job, and greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people. An immediate achievement has been made in reviving and developing the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. Two households and economic integrated units have emerged in all localities. Comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery; comprehensive management of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, and commerce; and coordinated development of production, supply, and marketing has emerged. This shows the change of our region's agriculture and animal husbandry from a self-supporting economy to a commodity economy. It also reflects that our region's agricultural and animal husbandry modernization has advanced to a new stage of development.

Comrade Bu He stressed: We must fully understand the important functions of the two households and the economic integrated units in developing the production of commodities and in making the region's economy flourish. We must enthusiastically support the development of the two households and economic integrated units.

Comrade Bu He said: This year and from now on, the rural and pastoral areas in our region must concentrate on the following four tasks:



1. A big change must be made in our ideology. Our ideology must suit the new, changing situation from a self-supporting economy to commodity production.
2. Change our concentration from unitary traditional agriculture to the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fishery and to the comprehensive management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry, and commerce.
3. We must improve the economic results of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.
4. We must strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities and achieve the construction of spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4007/94

BRIEFS

BUILDING SHELTER-FORESTS CONFERENCE--The work conference on planning for the second stage of the project to build shelter-forests in northeast, north, and northwest China opened in Hohhot City on 16 February. Participating in the conference were representatives from 12 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in the three northern areas of China. This conference discussed the tasks for the second stage of the project and relevant issues concerning the second stage of the project. The first stage of the project began in 1978 in 12 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in the northern part of China. The portion of the project covered in our region accounts for one third of the total. Meanwhile, the project in our region is more arduous and covers a large area. In the 5 years from 1978 to 1982, our region afforested a total of 25.3 mu of land, fulfilling the task by 53.8 percent. The quality of afforestation also improved. As of now, 12 of the 36 banners and counties engaging in building shelter-forests have prefulfilled the construction task for the first stage of the project. It is estimated that by 1985 our region will overfulfill the strategic task for the first stage of the project. [Text] [SK240635 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

## BRIEFS

TREE PLANTING CIRCULAR ISSUED--Recently, eight provincial units, including the provincial financial and economic committee, issued a joint circular, calling on various localities in this province to grasp well the important work of growing grass and planting trees, and especially to seize the good opportunity at present to make preparations for this work. The circular sets some tasks for the coming 7 years, especially for this year, in growing grass and planting trees, requiring that all localities assign the tasks to factories, brigades, and households, and seize the present opportunity to perfect various responsibility systems. The circular also points out that in order to fulfill the tasks both in quality and quantity, all counties must sign contracts with the contracting units and peasant contractors and make spot checks at regular intervals. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of self-reliance and get rid of poverty and become rich by relying on the funds and labor accumulated by the masses. Subsidies may be given to those who have difficulties in growing grass and planting trees in light of their concrete conditions. [Text] [HK170741 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

SHAANXI RIBAO CONCLUDES DISCUSSION OF RURAL WORK

HK240749 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 84 p 2

["Seriously Study and Resolutely Implement the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1--Questions and Answers on Rural Work at Present"--part two and last]

[Text] Question: Why is it necessary to further relax the policies on forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery?

Answer: This is because the development of forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery is insufficient and there is a shortage in the supply of commodities. Only by further relaxing the policies will it be possible to reverse this state of affairs.

Question: What burgeoning industrial sectors are there in the rural areas now? How should we deal with them?

Answer: The burgeoning industrial sectors in the rural areas include the fodder industry, building materials industry, and small-scale energy industry. They are some of the industrial sectors which are most urgently needed in society and which can be developed quite speedily. We should give top priority to their planned development. The sectors concerned and the local authorities should energetically provide them with guidance and support. We should encourage urban technical personnel to go to the rural areas and encourage and organize the flow of competent persons and technology between different areas and units in order to strengthen technical forces in the development of rural industry.

Question: What should we do in serving rural commodity production?

Answer: We should mobilize and organize forces from various quarters, gradually set up a relatively complete system in the service of commodity production and, in accordance with the principles of exchange of equal value, of remuneration for services performed, and of voluntary choice, satisfy the various demands of the peasants, such as technology, funds, supply and marketing, storage, processing, transport and market information, and guidance in administration. This is a task which brooks no delay.

Question: How should we grasp the link of circulation and promote commodity production?

Answer: Circulation is an essential link in the process of commodity production. In grasping production, it is necessary to grasp circulation. At present, the situation characterized by the failure of the sphere of circulation to adapt itself to the development of rural commodity production is becoming more and more conspicuous. We should adhere to the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism and to the policy of simultaneous efforts by the state, the collective, and the individual, continue to carry out reform of the rural commercial system, and make further efforts to invigorate the rural economy. In the course of relaxing the policies and invigorating the economy, it is necessary to strengthen management and to overcome the negative phenomena which are likely to emerge. In the course of our work, we should pay attention to the following: 1) continue to readjust the policy on the purchasing and marketing of agricultural and sideline products. Following the development of production and the improvement of market supply, we should continue to reduce the variety and quantities of agricultural and sideline products under unified state purchasing [words indistinct] state, the collective, and the individual, adopt numerous fund-raising methods, and build the infrastructure needed for the circulation of commodities, such as cold storage, warehouses, transport facilities, and telecommunications; 4) conduct thorough investigation and study of various fundamental reform problems, such as the circulation system and the price system.

Question: What is the key to the vigorous development of the work of the supply and marketing cooperatives?

Answer: We must carry out the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative system in a deep-going way and genuinely run the cooperatives in such a way that they become cooperative commerce belonging collectively to the peasant masses.

Question: What is the orientation of the reform of the credit cooperatives?

Answer: Its orientation is to run the credit cooperatives in such a way that they become mass cooperative monetary organizations which observe state monetary policies, accept the leadership and supervision of the Agricultural Bank, and independently conduct deposit-taking and credit-extending business.

Question: How many forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output are being instituted in state farms?

Answer: State farms should continue to carry out reform, to implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and to run well household farms. If the [word indistinct] have a fairly high level of mechanization, which makes them unsuitable for contracting to households, they can also be contracted to groups with mechanical skills.

Question: What problems should we pay attention to in developing rural industry?

Answer: We should continue to pay close attention to consolidation, to institute and improve the production responsibility system, to improve administration and management, to adopt suitable technology, and to improve economic results. While implementing the responsibility system, we should prevent the occurrence of such phenomena as a small number of people monopolizing contracts on the strength of their powers, forcing down prices, or passing on contracts to others. Rural industry should fully utilize local resources and should be geared to domestic and foreign markets, particularly the vast rural market, in order to give scope to its superiority and to develop in coordination with urban industry. We should sum up experiences and strive to run well the small industry run by households, the industry run by the supply and marketing cooperatives, and the industry jointly run by the state and the communes or their subdivisions. By appropriately concentrating rural industry on market towns, we can save on investment, bring on the development of culture, education, and other service undertakings, and gradually build the market towns into regional economic and cultural centers in the rural areas.

Question: What principles should we pay attention to in the administration and management of the enterprises run by the communes and their subdivisions which implement the managerial contract system?

Answer: We should pay attention to the following principles: 1) the ownership of the enterprises resides in the communes or their subdivisions; the enterprises should set aside a sufficient amount of money for the depreciation of fixed assets and a certain proportion for common accumulation; 2) with respect to such important problems as product orientation, the disposal of public fixed assets, and the basic principles of distribution, the communes or their subdivisions concerned have decisionmaking power; 3) the enterprises should turn over to the communes or their subdivisions a certain amount of profit; 4) a manager only has full powers to deal with the business of an enterprise within the jurisdiction authorized by the communes or their subdivisions; 5) the enterprises carry out distribution according to work, exercise democratic management, with regard to investment by individuals, share out bonuses only according to a certain ratio, and give generous remuneration to managers, but there should not be an excessively wide gap between their incomes and those of the workers. So long as the enterprises conform to the above-mentioned principles, they can still be regarded as cooperative economy and not as private businesses employing laborers, even though some of them employ workers.

Question: What problems should we pay attention to in grasping rural work?

Answer: In current rural work, we should not pay attention only to targets for several major products but should attach importance to comprehensive development; we should not only increase production but also guide the peasants in mastering economic accounting and stressing economic results; we should concern ourselves not only with production but also with various links, such as exchange, distribution, and consumption; we should concern ourselves not only



with agriculture but also with the development of the various sectors of the national economy and various undertakings, such as culture, education, science and technology, public health, and physical training. Some localities have driven the point home in saying: "Without economy, our country will not be stable; without commerce, our economy will not flourish; and without industry, our country will not be rich and prosperous." This sentence contains profound truth which conforms to our national conditions. Consequently, we must grasp the rural economic and cultural construction in an all-round way and should no longer work as "agricultural secretaries" or "grain secretaries" only.

Question: What education should we conduct among cadres at the grassroots levels?

Answer: It is necessary to carry out simultaneously education in politics and policies, in science and technology, and in administration and management, and to strive to train by rotation all the principal cadres at the grassroots level in 3 to 5 years.

Question: Why is it necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in the rural areas?

Answer: Following the relaxation of the party's rural policies and the development of the commodity economy, it is even more necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and cultural and educational work in the rural areas. The party organizations at various levels should fully realize that paying simultaneous attention to socialist material and spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic principle of our party.

Question: What is the aim of the ideological and political work?

Answer: Strengthening ideological and political work in the rural areas is aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the peasants in resisting the corrosion of capitalist and feudal ideas and at ensuring the implementation of the various party policies and the fulfillment of various economic tasks. Strengthening ideological and political work and waging a struggle against unhealthy practices do not mean that economic work can be relaxed. On the contrary, they are precisely aimed at further strengthening economic work and ensuring the implementation of the relevant economic policies and the adherence to the reform orientation laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Question: What are our starting points in solving the new problems that emerge in the rural areas?

Answer: In solving all new problems in the rural areas, we should make clear three starting points, that is, we should proceed from the basic Marxist viewpoint of developing social productive forces, from the need to develop rural commodity production on a large scale, and from the viewpoint of how we are to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should proceed from the three viewpoints in considering all problems and constantly improve our leadership work.

## LIANG BUTING'S SPEECH ON RURAL SITUATION

SK190512 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] In a speech delivered at the provincial agricultural work conference, Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and governor, noted: Last year's rural situation in our province was the best since the founding of the PRC. The rural economic talks for 1984 are to comprehensively implement the party Central Committee's Document No 1, to speed up the development of commodity production, and to achieve three breakthroughs.

Comrade Liang Buting said: In 1983, our province overcame all natural disasters to reap an overall bumper harvest. The total agricultural output value and the total output of grain and cotton attained the targets stipulated in the Sixth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The output of peanuts and fruits and the gross income from diversified undertakings set record high. The average per capita net income of peasants was 330 yuan, a more than two-fold increase over 1978. Since 1978, our province's total agricultural output value has cumulatively increased at an average annual rate of 9 percent. In 1982, some 22 countries doubled their total agricultural output value. According to the record, 23 countries doubled their gross agricultural output value last year. Rural industrial, commercial, educational, scientific and technological undertakings made new progress. The development of the rural economy and social undertakings contributed to the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. Activities to promote five-stress, four-beauties, three arden-love, culture, and sports were extensively carried out. Great changes were made in the practice and outlook of villages. The village situation was the best since the founding of the PRC.

Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: The good rural situation was a result from the persistent efforts of the rural areas in carrying out reforms of economic system, agricultural structure, and technology. As far as the province is concerned, the prominent changes in the rural areas are manifested in three aspects:

1. Thanks to the population and improvement in various forms of output related contract responsibility system, new progress was made in deepening and spreading the economic system reform in the rural areas. A new Chinese-type socialist rural cooperative economic system characterized by collective ownership, family contract responsibility system, divisions of work among specialized households, and dual operation is taking shape.

2. On the basis of readjusting crop distribution in accordance with local conditions and basically rationalizing the proportions of the planting industry, the former economic structure of taking grain as the key link, stressing one-crop farming, and only supplying raw materials at the expense of processing finished products is undergoing a profound change. The farm and sideline produce processing industry is developing in rural areas. The construction industry, material building industry, food industry, and animal feed industry are springing up. The number of rural collective commercial units and individual commercial households increased.

3. With the rapid agricultural development, the entire rural area is changing from one where the people engage in a self-oriented economy to one where the people socialize their commodity production. The operational sphere of peasants is broadening and the production projects aimed at commodity exchange are increasing. The varieties and quantity of products are increasing continuously. The amount of farm and sideline produce sold as commodities last year increased from 1978's 32 percent to over 50 percent. The amount of grain sold as commodities also increased from 1978's 13.2 percent to 20.4 percent. The changes in the nature and purpose of production indicate that our province's agricultural production is attaining a new level.

In addition, Comrade Liang Buting also noted: Our province's rural reforms in all spheres are just beginning, and the level of the development of agricultural production forces is not high. There are still many problems in our work and many weak links still exist. We should face up to these problems and by no means should we be unrealistically optimistic, be carried away by success, and be boastful in face of a good situation, and thus repeat the mistakes in history. We must not overestimate the prosperous standard of peasants, formulate policies, and decide issues only in accordance with the average standard, and be uniform in doing things. Party committees and governments at all levels must always attend to this guideline and give rural work guidance after correctly analyzing the situation.

While referring to this year's rural economic tasks, Comrade Liang Buting stressed: In order to achieve further development and improvements in our province's rural economy on the basis of last year's achievements, this year's rural economic work is generally summarized as follows: Comprehensively implement the party Central Committee's Document No 1; further emancipate thinking; deepen various reforms in the rural areas; clear circulation channels; and, on the basis of stabilizing and improving the family contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, extensively develop specialized production and services, raise the rural production forces, further speed up commodity production, and make new breakthroughs in three spheres. First, stabilize the distribution of grain and cash crops; continue to readjust the structure of agriculture; and rationally fix the proportions of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery so as to achieve a new breakthrough in rural diversified undertakings. Second, speed up the building of market towns, and expand the processing scale and the range of farm and sideline produce so as to achieve a new breakthrough in the development of the village industry and the economy in market towns. Third, develop circulation channels in various fields and further readjust the procurement and sale policies so as to achieve a new breakthrough in the reform of the circulation sphere.

CSO: 4007/94

## BRIEFS

JINAN PLA ANTI-DROUGHT CIRCULAR--The Jinan PLA units recently issued a circular, urging various units to vigorously support the local operation of combating the drought so as to protect wheat crops and to ensure the success of spring sowing. Efforts should be made to concentrate their efforts on supporting the construction of water resource projects that are urgently needed and on actively helping family members of martyrs, servicemen, and hard-up households make a success in spring farming. Units whose condition permits should organize repair groups for local farm machines and medical teams in an effort to prevent or cure diseases, during the farming period. Under the unified leadership of the local party committee and government, the people's armed forces departments at all levels should arouse or organize the broad masses of militiamen to actively join the operations of spring farming and to fully play their leading and backbone role in promoting production. [Text] [SK210618 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

## BRIEFS

RURAL WORK MEETING--According to our correspondent (Yuan Huihe) and reporter (Jiang Changzuo), a rural work meeting held by the municipal CPC committee ended this morning after 8 days. The participants at the meeting studied Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee while reviewing the actual situation in the suburbs. They also discussed Comrade Zhen Guodong's speech and the work reports of the municipality: rural work party committee and the municipal financial and trade work party committee. The participants held that the task of developing commodity production set by the meeting was explicit and the proposed measures were realistic. They said that all counties, communes, and farms in the suburbs and the departments concerned in the urban area should consider the actual situation and take concrete action to fulfill the task and meet the demands set by the meeting. They added: To do this, it is necessary to grasp ideological and organizational work and to put into effect appropriate measures. At this morning's closing session, Comrade (Dong Jiabang), secretary of the municipal rural work party committee, made a summing-up speech, setting forth requirements that the new leading bodies of various counties should meet. [Text] [OW211842 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4007/94

## SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES OF 1983

SK150527 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Thanks to the implementation of various party policies and the extensive application of agricultural science and technology, our province achieved sustained development in agricultural production and reaped a bumper harvest in 1983 despite fairly serious natural disasters.

In the planting sphere: The province's total grain output amounted to 16.12 billion jin, the second highest annual yield since the founding of the PRC. The output of oil-bearing seeds and beets respectively surpassed the previous record. The gross output of oil-bearing seeds reached 4.345 million dan, and that of beets, 5.319 million dan. New progress was made in raising large animals and sheep. By the end of last year, the number of large animals in stock reached 2.352 million, up 4.7 percent over the previous year, and the number of sheep in stock reached 8.155 million, up 2 percent over the previous year. The province as a whole afforested 4 million mu, 60 percent above the plan and an increase of 9.2 percent over the previous year. Some 78.46 million trees were planted on a voluntary basis. Some 250 million trees were planted around houses and along rivers, roads, and ditches. About 730,000 mu of saplings were cultivated. Some 1.3 million mu of trees were planted to form forest shelter belts in northwest, north and northeast China, topping the state plan by 30 percent.

Agriculture's output value: The province's gross agricultural output value is expected to reach 6.43 billion yuan, showing an increase over the previous year. The average annual per capita net income of peasants across the province is expected to reach 276.7 yuan, an increase of 49.4 yuan, or 21.8 percent over the previous year, setting a record high, and showing an increase of 1.8 times over 1978--a year prior to the convocation of the 3d plenary session.

It is gratifying to know that Yanbei Prefecture and 19 counties and districts in the province have doubled their agricultural output value.

CSO: 4007/94



MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS DROUGHT

HK140544 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Summary] "The provincial government held a telephone meeting yesterday [12 February] evening to analyze the serious drought which the rural areas of the province are presently faced with, and to suggest measures for fighting the drought, keeping a full crop of wheat, and ensuring the completion of the task of spring sowing. (Xu Zhifu), deputy commander in chief of the provincial command to prevent floods and combat drought and also director of the provincial water conservancy department, presided over the meeting; and Guo Yuhuai, vice governor, addressed the meeting.

"Guo Yuhuai said: Since the early winter, there has been neither rain nor snow in the province, the temperature has remained relatively high, the weather has been dry, and a relatively serious drought has emerged. In the past 3 months, the average precipitation was less than 70 percent of the norm, and the volume of all major rivers in the province was unprecedentedly low." The protracted drought has affected the growth of winter wheat in Yuncheng Prefecture, and the people and animals in Jindongnan, Luliang, Linfen, and other prefectures have been suffering from a water shortage.

Emphasizing giving full play to the peasants' initiative by implementing the party's policy, Comrade Guo Yuhuai urged the leading people at all levels to conscientiously carry out first of all the 1984 Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. He pointed out that in the meantime, efforts should be made to overfulfill the irrigation quota over an area of more than 12 million mu, strengthen wheat field management, make arrangements to supply agricultural production means in the current spring cultivation, and ensure water supply to people and animals in the province.

CSO: 4007/94

## XINJIANG

### U.S. WEST CAN BE MODEL FOR XINJIANG DEVELOPMENT

OW111109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--A group has been set up to lead research on the development of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, according to an announcement made today by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Professor Ye Duzheng, vice-president of the academy and a leading meteorologist, has been appointed head of the group. They will study how to forecast the economic capabilities of Xinjiang on the basis of the region's natural resources and work out the strategy for industrial and agricultural distribution and development in the 21st century.

Xinjiang covers one-sixth of China's total area. One hundred and eighteen of the country's 145 verified mineral resources are found there.

The Chinese Government has decided that Xinjiang and the entire northwest will be an important base for economic development in the next century.

The academy group will also investigate rational use of water resources in the region.

Professor Xia Xuncheng of the Xinjiang Institute of Biology and Soil Science said that water would be the key to Xinjiang's development. At present, he added, only one-third of the region's water resources are being used.

He noted that the region's natural conditions are quite similar to those of the western United States and much could be learned by studying the development of that area.

He suggested that comprehensive surveys should be made of the Ertix, Ili, Tarim and Hotan Rivers and a control program be worked out.

Professor Xia said stress will have to be laid on the 2179-kilometer-long Tarim River in the Taklimakan Desert. It is China's longest river with no outlet to the sea.

Other major research projects will be prospecting for oil and gas and protecting Xinjiang's unique ecological system.

CSO: 4020/073

## PROVINCE HOLDS RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

## Urges Boosting Production

HK230414 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] At the regional conference on rural work recently held by the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, the participants were advised of the guideline laid down at the national conference on production and livelihood in minority nationality areas. They also discussed the guideline during the meeting.

The meeting participants put forth: In order to push ahead the economic and cultural development in our region, it is necessary to orient our work to the needs of supporting and developing production, to give full play to the policy so as to mobilize all positive factors, and to follow the road of getting rich through hard work, upholding the principle of integration of self-support, state aid, and assistance by other nationalities.

In order to bring about a fundamental change in production and the living conditions in the minority nationality areas, remote areas, and poor areas of our region, this year, apart from a sum of 60,000 yuan which is granted according to the current financial budget, an additional subsidy totalling 450,000 yuan will be granted to some specific minority nationality areas, remote areas, and poor areas step by step and in a planned way, so as to help them solve problems in production and livelihood. The purpose of doing so is to gradually improve the material life of the masses in these areas while promoting production there.

At present, it is necessary to make special efforts to improve the production condition, communications, and material supply in these areas, ensure the supply of water to some masses, to run primary schools effectively at the commune, district, and county levels so as to meet the demand for education among school-age children, to ease the shortage of doctors and medicines, to set up a better commercial service network, to encourage the competent to become households specialized in commodity transportation and sales, to allow them to pick up goods before payment and engage in long distance transportation service, to promote small-scale trade on the border as far as the policy

permits, and to ensure the supply of such special items as national costumes, footwear, headpieces, ornaments, and so on, to the masses of minority nationalities in our region.

The regional people's government also demands that the governments at various levels and various regional departments place on their agenda the problems concerning production and livelihood in minority nationality areas, remote areas, and poor areas in our region, strengthen leadership, improve their work style, carry out meticulous study and investigations, and work out a related plan in a unified way. The responsibility system for division of work among cadres must be implemented, with an inferior level responsible to the level immediately superior. It is necessary to carry out this task through to the end so that the masses of various nationalities will benefit in promoting production as well as in improving their livelihood.

#### Work Conference Ends

HK221105 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The regional rural work conference held by the regional CPC committee and people's government closed in Lhasa on 20 February. The meeting conscientiously conducted study and discussion closely centered on the question of how we are to satisfactorily implement, in our region, the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. In order to continue to develop the new prospects that have already been opened in our agricultural and pastoral areas and in order to switch from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to a commodity production of a considerable scale, and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, the regional CPC committee has put forth the committee's opinions on the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's circular on rural work in 1984.

The conference was presided over by regional People's Government Chairman Duojiecaidan. At the conference, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Comrade Yin Fatang gave his important directive on the question of how our region is to implement the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, its Advisory Commission, regional People's Congress, regional People's Government and the regional CPPCC Committee.

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## CRACKDOWN ON CRIMES IN FOOD SYSTEM URGED

HK230539 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection committee and the provincial political and legal committee jointly issued a circular on 30 January which urged party organizations in all localities to conscientiously implement the spirit of the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and to resolutely overcome bureaucratism and seriously hit at economic crimes in the food system.

The circular said: Since the start of the province's struggle against serious economic crimes, the province has investigated a number of criminal cases relating to the food system, punished a number of criminals according to law, and dealt with some party members and cadres who violated law and discipline. However, some localities and units still do not attach enough attention to the serious situation of economic crimes in the food system. Some food departments and units still have not yet waged this struggle. Some localities act slowly in investigating major and important criminal cases in the food system, and do not do their best in hitting at criminals. Thus, major and important criminal cases still constantly occur. Leading cadres of some units are indulging in bureaucratism. They neglect their duty, are guilty of malfeasance, and are irresponsible. They conceal and encourage the occurrence of crimes.

The circular said: All party committees, discipline inspection committees, and political and legal committees at all levels must thoroughly realize the seriousness and harmfulness of crimes in the food system. They must treat the work of hitting at economic crimes in the food system as a present key issue. They must really strengthen their leadership, and quickly put an end to the situation of dealing leniently with criminals and not doing their best in hitting at crimes. Under the centralized leadership of the CPC committee, prefectural, city, and county CPC committees must put a leading cadre in charge of the work. Food departments at all levels must spend more effort in perfecting those organizations which are responsible for hitting at economic crimes. Judicial and public security organs must voluntarily coordinate with food departments to strengthen their investigation into major and important criminal cases. We must hold accountable leaders who take no action and

do not do their best work, with the result that problems in their units and departments cannot be promptly exposed and solved.

The circular urged: Party organizations of the food departments in all localities should make concerted efforts in studying the party rectification documents, and carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They should overcome slackness of mood and incompetence, and rectify bureaucratic work styles. They must be bold in exposing evildoers and evil deeds, and be bold in tackling tough issues. They must thoroughly investigate, one by one, those cases of taking advantage of one's office for personal gain, of making things convenient for criminals, and of causing the state to suffer heavy losses because of bureaucratic work styles. In addition, they must seriously deal with them according to party discipline and state law. At the same time, all localities should select some typical cases and publicize them through restricted circulars or by public means. They must repeatedly educate the cadres and the masses using these cases. They must sum up their experience and draw lessons from it, and try their best to perfect various rules and regulations in food management. They must stop up loopholes, and consolidate and develop the achievements in the struggle.

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